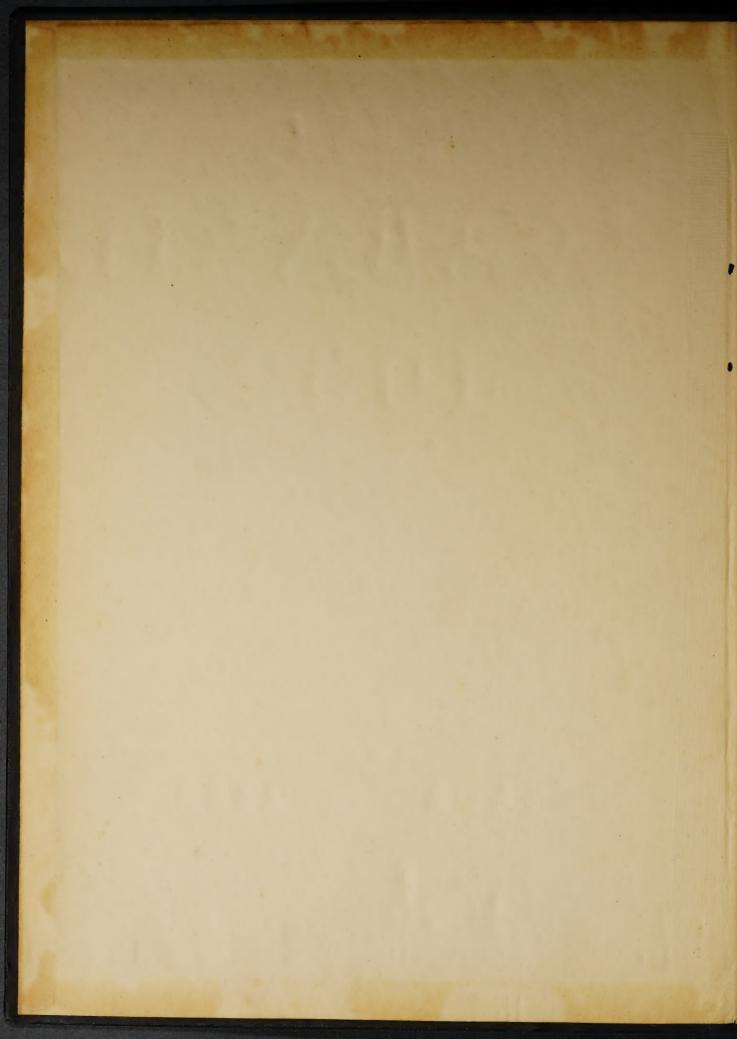
THIE WABASHI

1832 - 1932



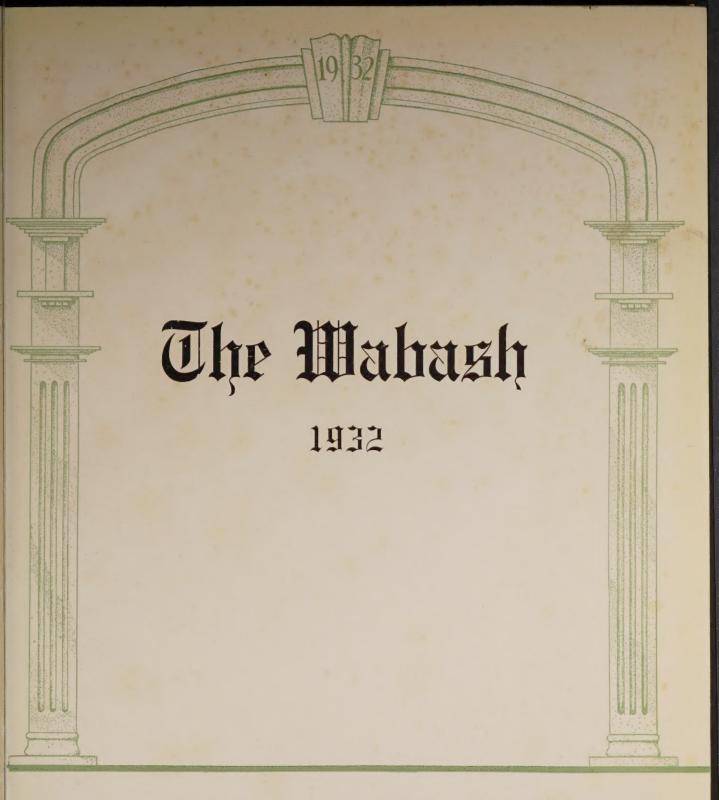




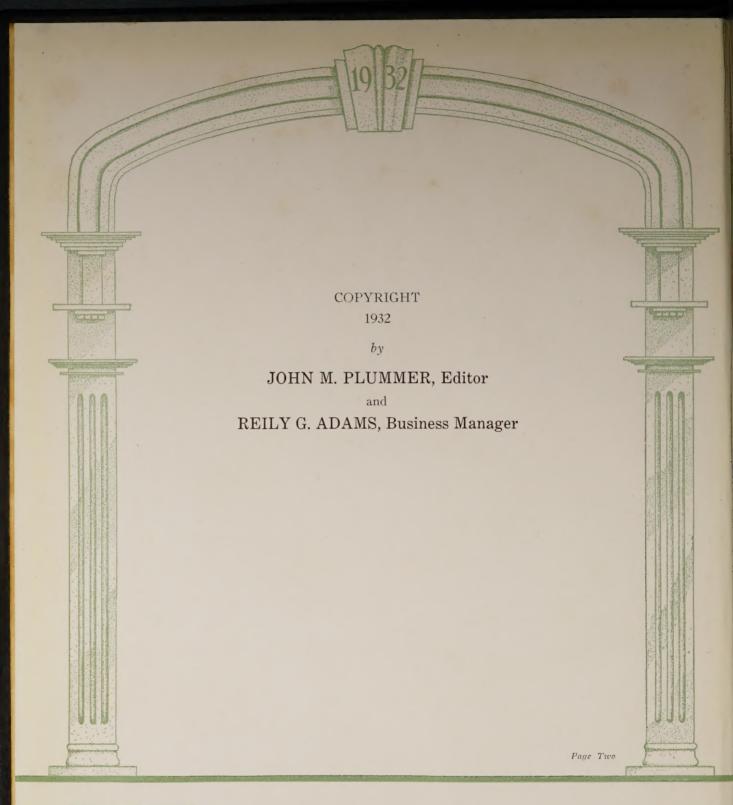
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John W. Davis Wabsh '34





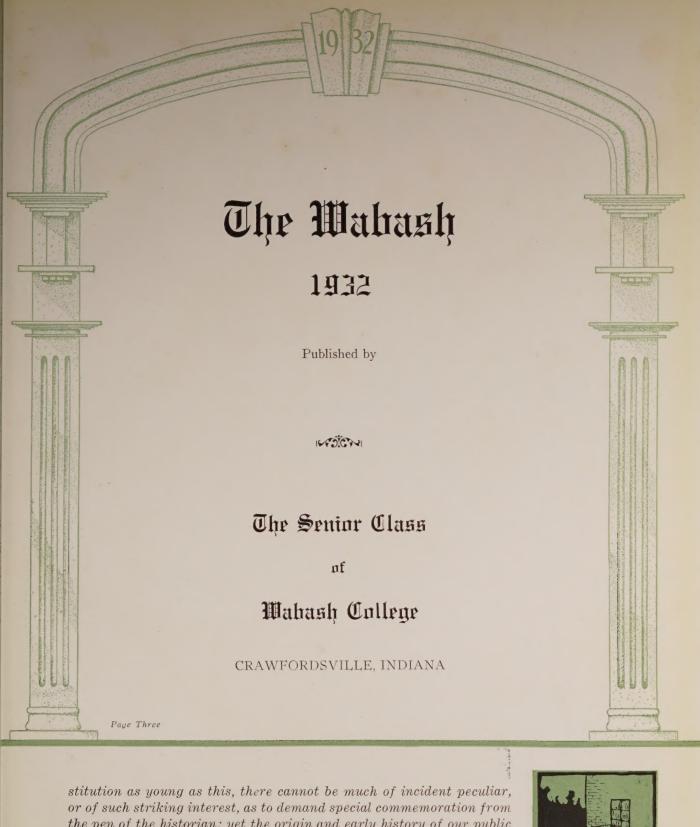
In this space on succeeding pages is reprinted the "History of Wabash College," by Professor Edmond O. Hovey, as it appeared in Volume I, Number 7, of The Wabash Magazine, in July, 1857. This chronicle, written about a "tree of centuries," is now presented on the eve of the centennial anniversary of our college, to preserve its words as they were set down by a revered member of the faculty, to recall an earlier day in anticipation of the forthcoming complete record by two other Wabash professors, and to commemorate the founding of *The Wabash*, seventy-five years ago.





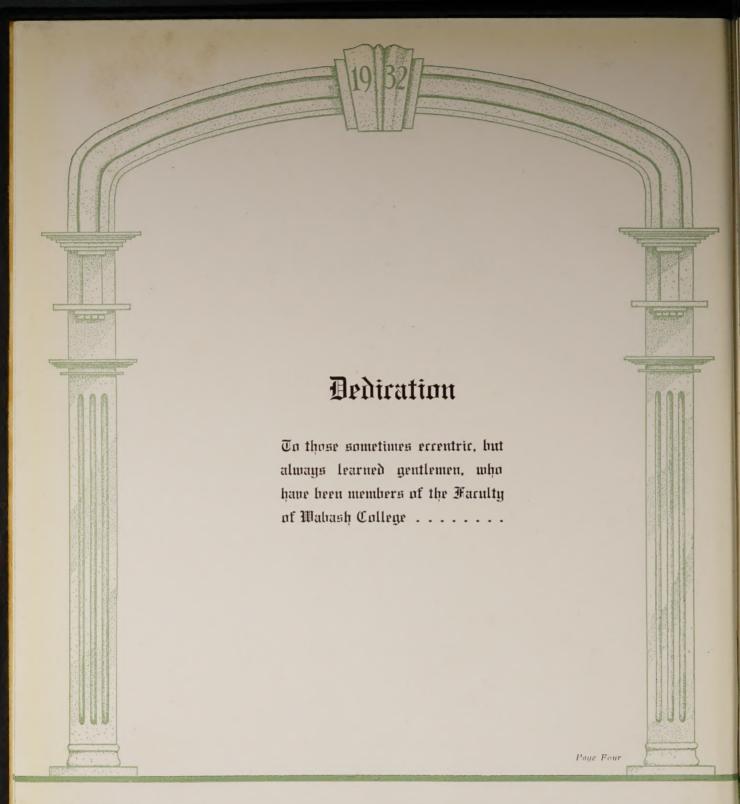
ORIGIN

An acorn planted on the banks of the Connecticut, before the era of civilization on this continent, grew to be a stately oak, and not only sheltered the charter which willing hands of kings would have wrested from the sons of freedom, but it lived to witness the triumph of freedom, and the dispersion of her sons to freedom's farthest mountains. A college is said to be "a tree of centuries," and although in an in-



stitution as young as this, there cannot be much of incident peculiar, or of such striking interest, as to demand special commemoration from the pen of the historian; yet the origin and early history of our public institutions of learning should be faithfully traced and preserved, as constituting an interesting and valuable portion of the country's history. Besides, the spreading before the public mind of the difficulties and struggles, as well as the success of these early efforts for the bene-

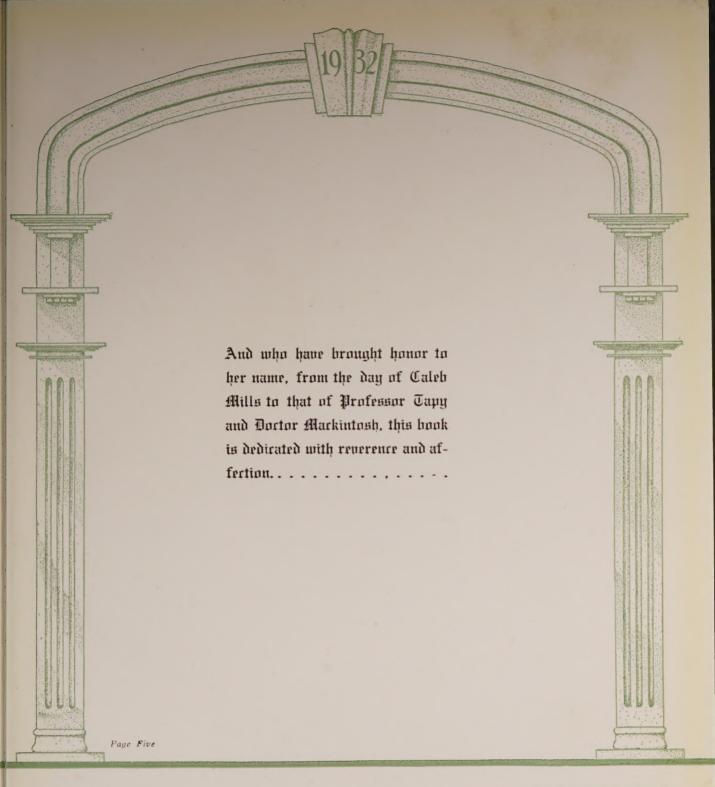






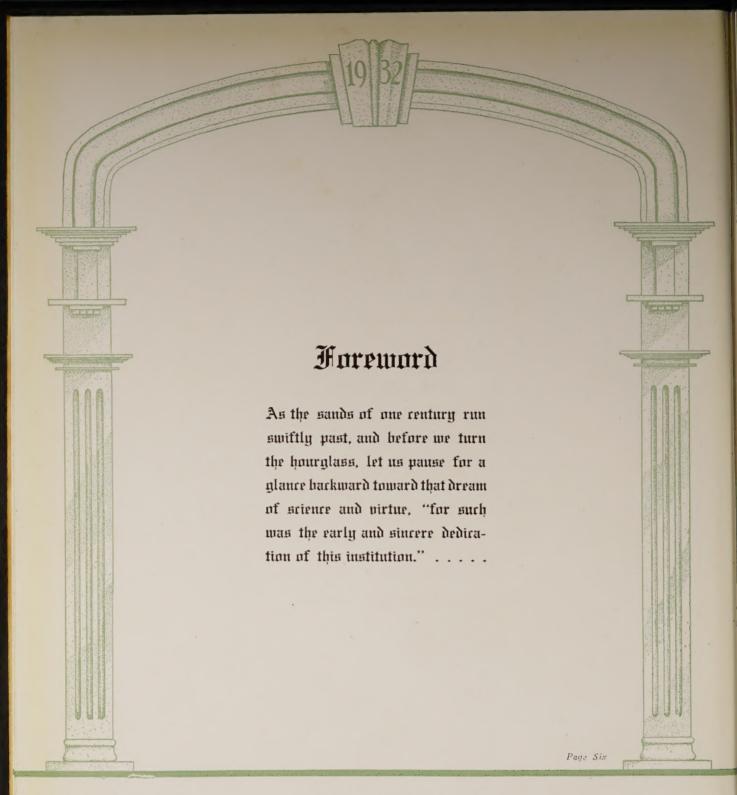
faction of mind, may serve as a means of widening, increasing, and perpetuating the interest which all good citizens should take in enterprises of this kind.

The design of establishing a permanent institution of learning in the Wabash Valley was first formed by those who traversed its earliest settlements as missionaries; and the wisdom of this design was rendered obvious by the unparalleled rapidity of its settlement, in connection with the vastness of its prospective resources.



One earliest to agitate this subject was the Rev. James Thomson, who settled at Crawfordsville in November, 1827. He, and others connected with the Crawfordsville Presbytery, then embracing most of the upper Wabash country, often spoke to each other of the importance of a timely effort to plant an institution of learning, under good religious influence, and after the model of those planted by the fathers, in the older portions of our country. It was not, however, till the au-







tumn of 1882, that any definite measures were taken to carry the design into effect.

The first meeting upon the subject was held at the house of Rev. James Thomson, Nov. 21st, 1832. Present at this meeting were Rev. Messrs. James Thomson, James A. Carnahan, John S. Thomson, Edmund O. Hovey, John M. Ellis, and Messrs. John Gilliland, Hezekiah Robinson, and John McConnel.



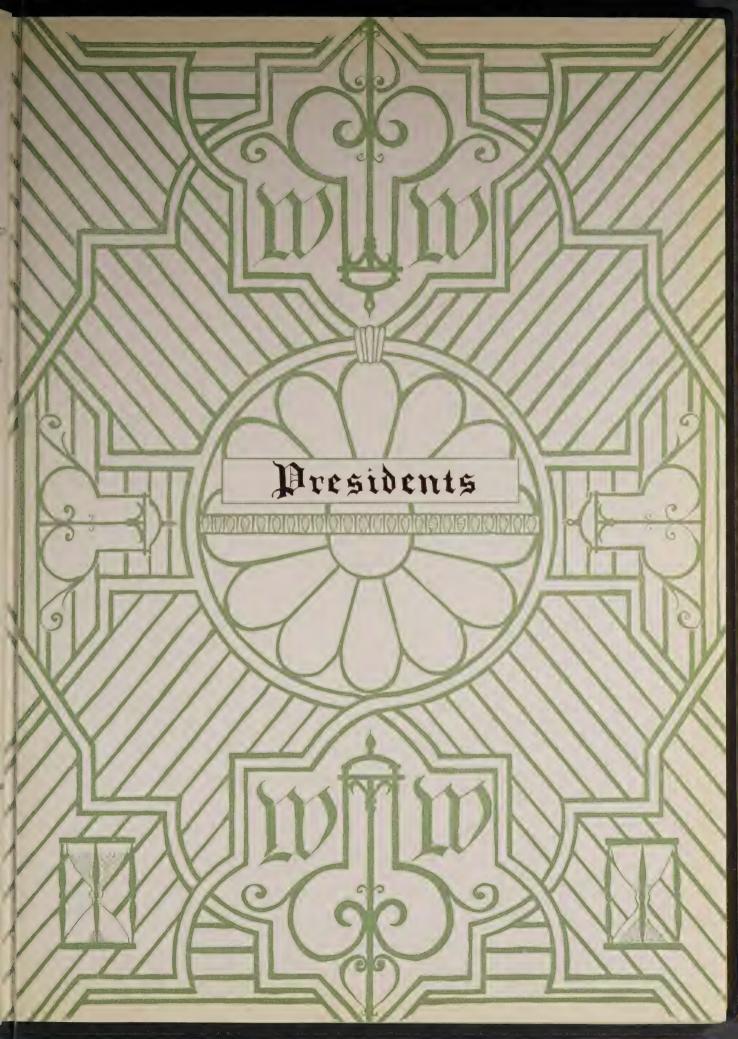
After a suitable recognition of dependence upon God, and accountability to Him, by reading the scriptures and prayer, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Rev. John M. Ellis, Chairman, and Edmund O. Hovey, Secretary.

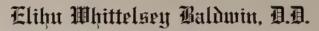
The special object of the meeting was stated by Rev. James Thomson, and a full and free discussion of the subject was had. Arguments in favor of immediate action were advanced, objections and difficulties were deliberately and candidly considered.



Contents Presidents Administration Alumni Classes 'Thirty-Two Athletics **Organizations** Album Page Eight

The nature and extent of country, the rapidity of its settlement, and consequent destitution of the means of education, its present and prospective population and resources, were taken into account, together with the urgent necessity there would be for competent teachers of common schools, and for well educated ministers;—these, as well as the valuable general influence of such an institution upon all the best interests of the country, were topics fully and ably discussed.





1834-1840

One day in the autumn of 1834 a stranger approached the pastor of one of the most famous churches in New York. After he had indicated on a map the Wabash territory in Indiana and told briefly of the education, civilization, and religious possibilities of this new part of the United States, with no more ado he said to the pastor, "We want a college building, and more than all, a college head. Will you, my dear sir, come and help us? Will you be our first head?" The stranger was Professor Hovey, one of the founders of Wabash College, and the New York pastor was Dr. Baldwin, first President of Wabash.

President Baldwin was a self-made man, the product of a deeply religious New England home. He was born December 25, 1789. He developed early a fondness for books, in which the village pastor helped him. In 1807 he entered Yale College, where he received a religious awakening under the influence of President Dwight. Due to the need to make his own expenses he attended college intermittently, though he lost only one year in remaining out to work. After graduation from Yale in 1807 he became principal of Fairfield Academy. In 1814 Mr. Baldwin entered Andover Theological Seminary for the three years of preparation for his chosen profession, the ministry.

In 1817 he was ready to begin his life work. He was appointed to home missionary work in a poor section of New York. For seventeen years he built his church, from nothing to an immense institution for those days. The call to serve God again sounded to Baldwin, and so he gave up his prosperous church, forsook his pleasant life and friends, and prepared to do service in the West. In 1834 he came to Indiana.

He was ready in about half a year to leave for his new work. First he solicited funds for the college, and his success amounted to \$28,000. In the fall of 1835 he began his duties as first president of Wabash. President Baldwin's administration was concerned mainly with getting the college started. He worked hard at administrative affairs, made trips to the East, and stumped the state talking for Wabash.

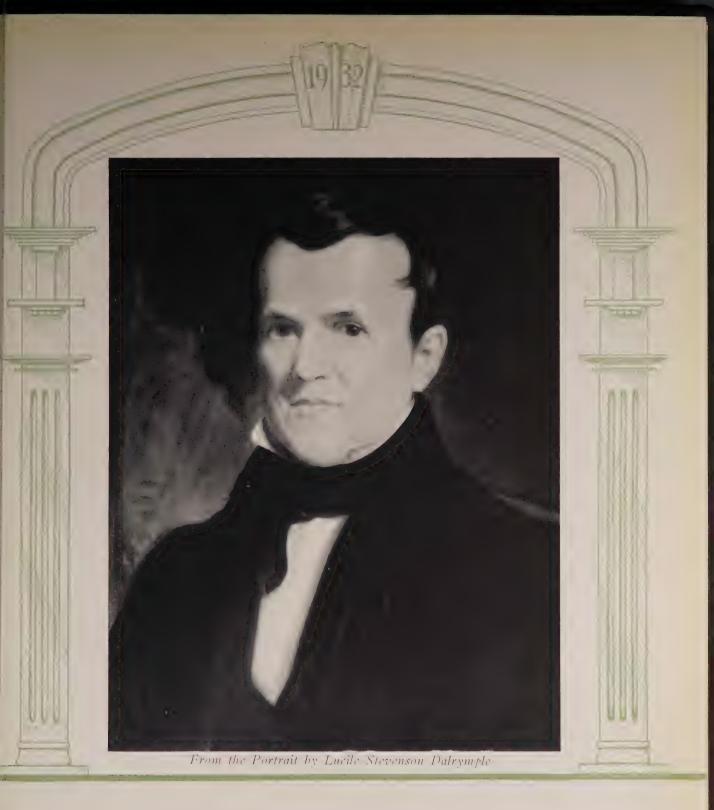
In the spring of 1840 he began his intensive preparations for the following fall. He returned home ill, and the college opened in the fall without him. He died shortly after the opening of the school year, 1840, with the words, so fitting to his life, in which he instructed his students, "Tell them to seek first the kingdom of God."

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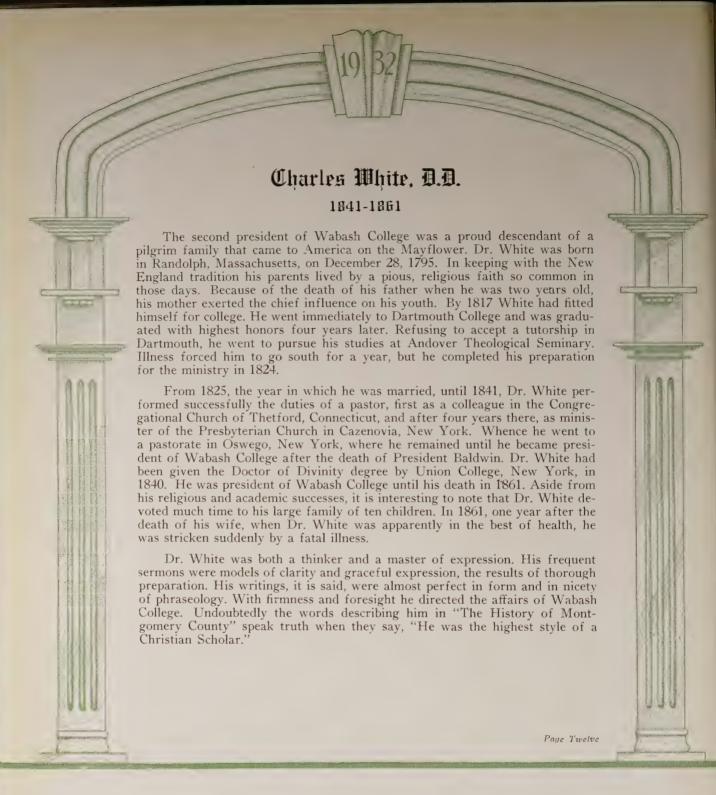
The deliberations of this meeting resulted in the unanimous resolution that efforts should be made without delay, to establish an institution of learning, in connection with manual labor.

LOCATION

In fixing upon the location for the College, no selfish or mercenary considerations were allowed to have influence. The simple question, how will the public good, in connection with the enterprise contemplated, be best promoted? was the only one to be answered.

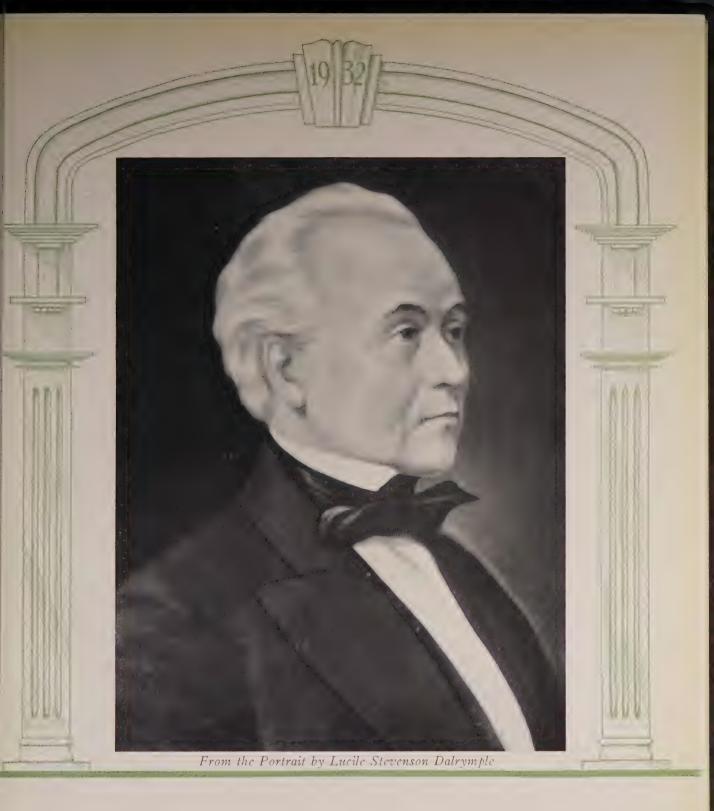


Its central position, healthfulness, facilities of access, while retired from the then prospective great commercial centres of the land, in the estimation of those present, as also others consulted upon the subject, rendered Crawfordsville, above others, decidedly the most desirable location. At that time there was no literary institution, either located or projected, in this State, north of Bloomington, and of course it was thought that the interests of this enterprise would not interfere with any other.



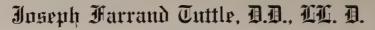
A Committee, to act temporarily as Trustees of the Institution, was appointed at this meeting, consisting of the following individuals, viz.: Hon. Williamson Dunn, Rev. Messrs. Edmund O. Hovey, James Thomson, James A. Carnahan, John S. Thomson, Martin M. Post, Samuel G. Lowry, and John Gilliland, Esq.

A public meeting of the citizens of Crawfordsville and vicinity was called, and the subject of the new institution presented to them on the 22d of November. The movements of the previous meeting were



 $approved, and \ a \ liberal \ subscription \ was \ commenced \ to \ carry \ forward \ the \ enterprise.$

A tract of fifteen acres of land was presented by Hon. Williamson Dunn, upon which, the Trustees having selected the site for a building, in the forest, in the midst of nature's unbroken loveliness, consecrated this enterprise for the furtherance of virtue and knowledge among mankind, to God, and solemnly invoked upon it the Divine Blessing.



1862-1892

The third president of Wabash, Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, took official charge in May, 1862. He came just before the Civil War at a time when the college was suffering serious financial difficulties. Despite the loss of many students due to the war Wabash prospered during his thirty years of administration, so that when he died the college had an endowment fund of \$500,000 and was enjoying a high reputation among the colleges of the middle west.

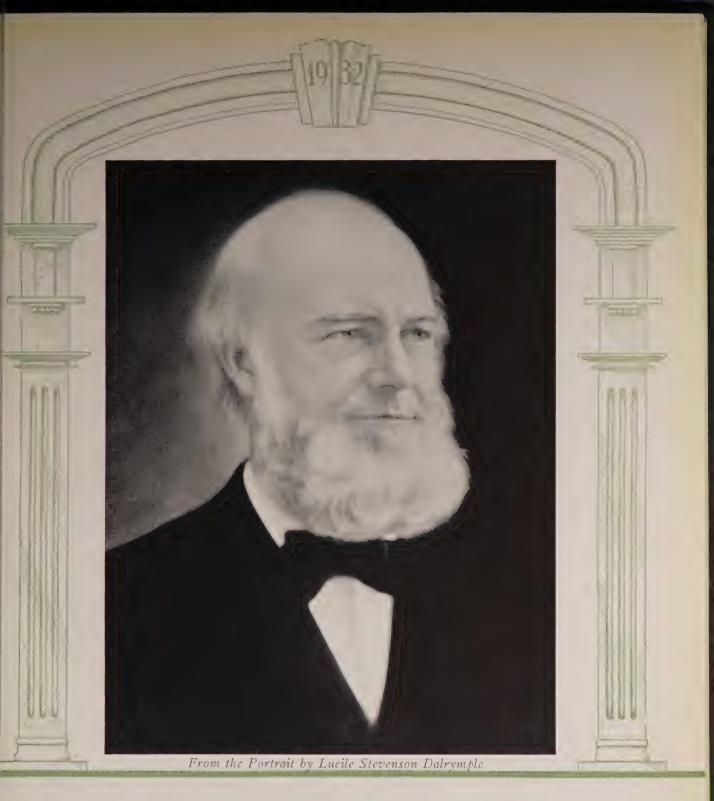
Dr. Tuttle was born in Bloomfield, N. J., March 12, 1818, the son of a pastor. His early education was received in the schools of Newark, which he left at the age of fourteen to go to work on his uncle's farm in Ohio. He spent four years on the farm, and liked farming so well that he had practically decided to make it his life work. One day when he was eighteen years old one of his brothers who had graduated from Princeton came to visit him, and Dr. Tuttle was so charmed by the intellectual superiority of his brother that he decided to go to college himself. In 1836 he began his studies at Marietta College, from which he graduated with highest honors in 1841. He began his theological studies the same year at Lane Seminary under Dr. Lyman Beecher. Three years later he was licensed as a Presbyterian minister.

Dr. Tuttle began his career as a minister in Delaware, Ohio, where he remained only until 1847. At that time he accepted a call to the church of his wife's father in Rockaway, N. J. Here he worked for fifteen years until he became president of Wabash. His church grew; he acquired an increasing experience of life; and he made a name for himself in both the religious and secular world by his numerous contributions to magazines and by the publication of several books. Two years before he assumed his duties at Wabash he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by his alma mater, Marietta College.

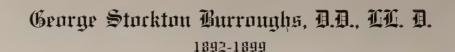
From Rockaway, Dr. Tuttle came to the presidency of Wabash College, where he remained until his death. The school prospered. He was accorded two more honors in the years 1884 and 1885 when he was made a member of the "Society of Cincinnatus" and was given the Doctor of Laws degree by Marietta College. In 1892 he retired from active participation in the work of the college, though he continued to conduct the Monday morning chapel exercises almost until his death, June 8, 1901.

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The contrast between the settlement of our own great Western domain, and the early settlements of New England and Virginia, is very wide. The latter were effected only by slow degrees, their growth was very gradual; the former especially of the newer States, has been, with a rush and rapidity unknown in the history of emigration. Efforts to plant and sustain institutions of learning and religion were demanded in a corresponding ratio.



The prime movers in this new enterprise were fully aware it would require not only present immediate effort, but continued persevering, untiring exertions. That the means requisite to carry it forward would be very considerable, even in its incipient stages. But they adopted as their motto the noble sentiment of the venerated Carey, "What ought to be done, can be done". Having settled the question that the interests of religion and the general good of the country demanded an Institution of the kind, they fully believed that



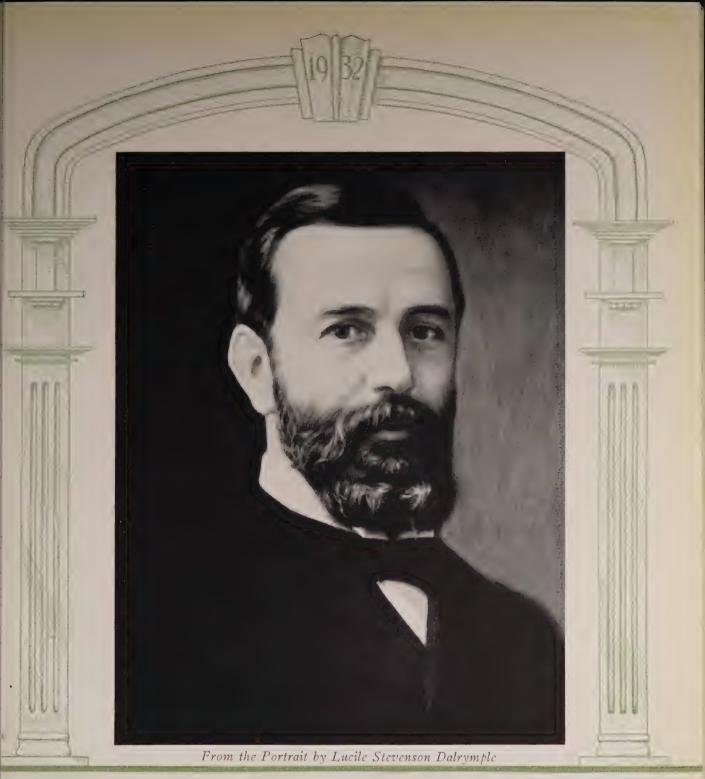
Like many of the men who had come to serve Wabash, President Burroughs came from the East. He was born in Waterloo, New York, of solid English stock. His youth was spent in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. At the age of eighteen he graduated from Princeton College with highest honors. In 1877 he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary. Princeton later gave him two degrees, one in 1883, Doctor of Philosophy for his semitic studies, and the other in 1887, Doctor of Divinity. After graduation he accepted a pastorate at Slatington, Pennsylvania. From here he went to Connecticut where he spent four years at Fairfield and three at New Britain. Next he spent six years as pastor of the College Church at Amherst. While at Amherst, in September, 1892, he received the offer to become president of Wabash College.

His administration at Wabash was doomed to trouble, though it began auspiciously enough. He worked hard and took part in everything. He was pleasant and easy to approach, always the genial gentleman. For four years Wabash progressed continually. The faculty was enthusiastic. Then a period set in, when, due to uncontrollable circumstances, almost everything in the school seemed to go wrong. Finances went wrong; enrollment dropped; activities were not supported and a cynical attitude was apparent throughout the school. During this time came the struggle over co-education, which was finally settled in 1899 with a decision of the trustees against it. Despite the trouble of the administration, the scholastic standing of the college remained high, and there was perhaps more genuine scholarship during these years than ever before. In 1899 Wabash was granted a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the forty-second chapter of the fraternity.

Because of the difficulties the President received much censure, and so he quietly handed in his resignation in June, 1899. From Wabash he went to Oberlin College as Professor of Old Testament Language and Literature. Two years later he was attacked by a bone disease. First one arm broke and had to be amputated, and then a like misfortune befell the other. At the comparatively youthful age of forty-four, he died—October 22, 1901.

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the means could be procured. At their second meeting, January, 1833, it was resolved to take immediate measures to erect a building upon the site presented by Judge Dunn. This building was designed to be occupied as a boarding house for the Teachers and Students, and to afford accommodations for a Preparatory Department, and Teacher's Seminary. Its dimensions were forty by thirty feet, three stories. In this comparatively limited view, with their narrow means,



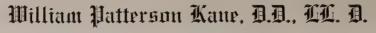
the undertaking seemed to the Trustees one of no ordinary magnitude

and responsibility.

The heavy forest was to be removed, materials for building to be obtained under serious disadvantages and at heavy expense. But with their motto before them, they went forward, and in December, 1833, had the building nearly completed.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OPENED.

In the meanwhile extensive correspondence was held with the



1899-1906

In 1899 Dr. Kane became president of Wabash, for which he was destined to do much during his brief, seven-year administration. While he was president Wabash grew in size and prestige. He developed the "Wabash Plan" which emphasized the place of the small college in the life of the nation. This plan was widely adopted and secured recognition for Wabash throughout the educational world. He fostered activities on the campus. He created a spirit of genuine fellowship and love for Wabash in the hearts of all who attended the school. His death cut short even greater plans for the college he loved.

Dr. Kane was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 13, 1847. For his early education he attended the common schools and Oakdale Academy near Pittsburgh. Then he went to the Iron City Business College, from which he graduated with the intention of entering the business world. He was not, however, satisfied with his education, so he went to Monmouth College in Illinois. Here he was converted and decided to become a minister in the United Presbyterian Church. While he was preparing for the ministry, he taught school at Idaville, Indiana, where he was an unusually successful teacher. From there he entered the United Presbyterian Seminary at Xenia, Ohio. Later he changed to the Seminary at Newbury, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1872.

For twelve years, until 1884, Dr. Kane was pastor in Argyle, N. Y. Then he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Lafayette, Indiana. Though the church was in difficulties at the time he took over the pastorate, he soon built up one of the strongest churches in Indiana. Early in his stay at Lafayette he became interested in Wabash College, from which he received a Doctor of Divinity degree in 1887. In 1889 he was elected to the board of directors, and a few years later he became president of the board. Upon the death of Dr. Tuttle in 1892 he was asked to become president of Wabash, but his congregation in Bloomington, Illinois, where he had gone just two months before, refused to allow him to resign. However, when Dr. Burroughs resigned the presidency in 1899, he was again offered it, and this time he accepted.

His administration was short but fruitful to Wabash. He died November 28, 1906, during a rest cure in a sanatorium in the Ozarks.

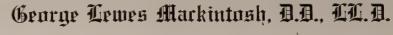
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friends of education touching the interests of the enterprise. An important question was to be settled in the appointment of the first Teacher. After much deliberation, the action of the Board resulted in the appointment of Mr. Caleb Mills, then a Theological Student at Andover, Mass., as the Principal of the Preparatory Department and Teacher's Seminary. Mr. Mills had been favorably known to some members of the Board as ardently devoted to the cause of Christian education, and one well fitted in moral qualities, and by extended and



thorough mental training for the responsible duties involved in the appointment. Besides, by traveling extensively in the West, he had become acquainted with western mind and society.

With these favorable circumstances Mr. Mills entered upon his labors, and opened the school under the title of the Crawfordsville English and Classical High School, on Monday, the third of December, 1833, with twelve Students.



1906-1926

Dr. Mackintosh was born in Nova Scotia, January 1, 1860 and came west to study at Wabash during the 1870's. While at college his interests were chiefly academic though he found time to participate considerably in oratory. He graduated from Wabash in 1884.

After receiving his masters degree in 1887 Dr. Mackintosh entered the Lane Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio to study for the ministry. In 1889 he was ordained in the Presbyterian Church and received his first charge in Indianapolis two years later, where he served until 1907. His first official connection with Wabash College after his graduation came in 1897 when he was elected a member of the board of trustees. Six years later in 1903 he began to teach part time. From then on his connection with the college strengthened rapidly. Two years later he was teaching full time, and in 1906 upon the illness of President Kane he was appointed acting president. The following April Dr. Mackintosh was inaugurated as president.

During his administration Wabash prospered. It had many difficulties to overcome, especially during the World War. Despite these handicaps Dr. Mackintosh left the college with an endowment fund three hundred per cent. larger than that which it had when he assumed charge. Substantial subscriptions were obtained from the Rockefeller Foundation and the general board of education of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Mackintosh was known throughout the state, partly from his long pastorate in Indianapolis and partly as a result of his speaking tours to interest all Indiana in Wabash. He was a strict classicist and so kept the traditional liberal arts character of the college intact.

In 1903 he received the Doctor of Divinity degree from Wooster College and in 1908 that of Doctor of Laws from Hanover. He was forced to retire from the presidency in 1926 on account of ill health and spent the years until his death living near the campus he had known most of his life. Upon his death, February 28, 1932, President Hopkins characterized him as a man of "daring intellect, a delightful sense of humor, and high scholarly attainment, a man of great faith and great works."

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"SCIENTIAE ET VIRTUTI"

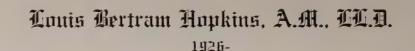
To Science and Virtue. Such was the early and sincere dedication of this Institution. While its Trustees and patrons disclaim sectarian and party motives, they have ever avowed it as a leading object to promote True Religion, as well as sound learning. Indeed they fully believe that the interests of sound learning can not be effectually promoted without the aid and sanctions of the Christian religion.

And it is matter of grateful recollection that, of the twelve stu-



dents first enrolled as members of the Institution, nine were professedly and hopefully Christians. And the subsequent history, down to the present time, will show that this important element has been constant, active, effective.

In January, 1834, application was made to the State Legislature for a charter, which was granted, under the name of "Wabash Manual Labor College and Teacher's Seminary". The trustees were not among those who vainly hoped that Manual Labor was to support the



The Wabash College educational plan, which was established soon after the beginning of the administration of President Louis B. Hopkins, reaches the conclusion of its first four year cycle with the graduation of the Class of 1932. It has as its ultimate goal the highest possible development of the individual student, so that he will be better able to accept and to fulfill his social obligations after four years of study at Wabash.

The program of emphasis on the individual student involves the selection of a particular type of student; the securing of the intelligent, sympathetic, and whole-hearted support of the faculty; the adoption of a well-balanced and unified curriculum; and the harmonizing of all student activities, athletic as well as non-athletic, with the rest of the plan.

President Hopkins, who was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, attended the Coburn Classical Institute, being graduated in 1904, and Dartmouth College, from which he received in 1925 the Master of Arts degree. Recently, he has been given the degree of Doctor of Laws from Marietta College and from DePauw University. For approximately twenty years before his inauguration as president of Wabash in 1926, he was engaged in personnel work in industry and in education. During the War he was Director of the Trade Test Division of the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the United States Army. From that time until 1922 he was a consultant in personnel and organization for industrial and commercial companies. In 1919 he lectured for a year at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania. During that and the following year he was a lecturer at the Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College. His subjects were economics and labor relations during both these engagements. Dr. Hopkins came to Wabash from Northwestern University, and was inaugurated on Founders' Day, 1926. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Personnel Research Federation, and the University and the Ouiatenon clubs. At present he is serving on two national committees, as a member of the Committee on Personnel of the American Council on Education, and as personnel director of the Executive Committee of the National Young Mens' Christian Association.

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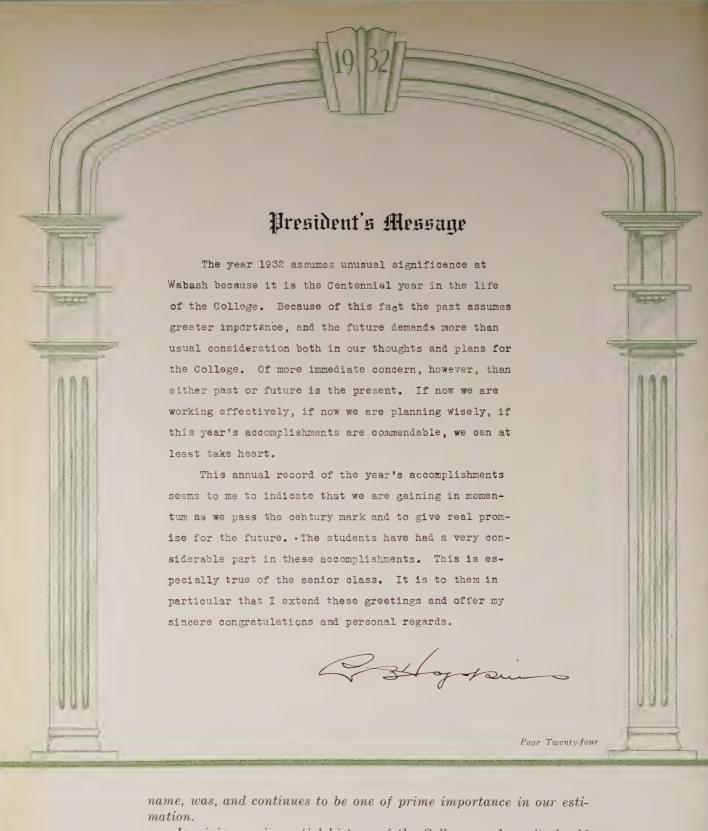
Institution, Teachers and Pupils; nor had they much confidence in the utility of this feature, further than as an important means of securing health to the Student, and those active and useful habits of industry which go far in the development of a valuable character, a healthy and vigorous constitution, while it might prove of essential service to young men who were mainly dependent upon their own exertions for support.



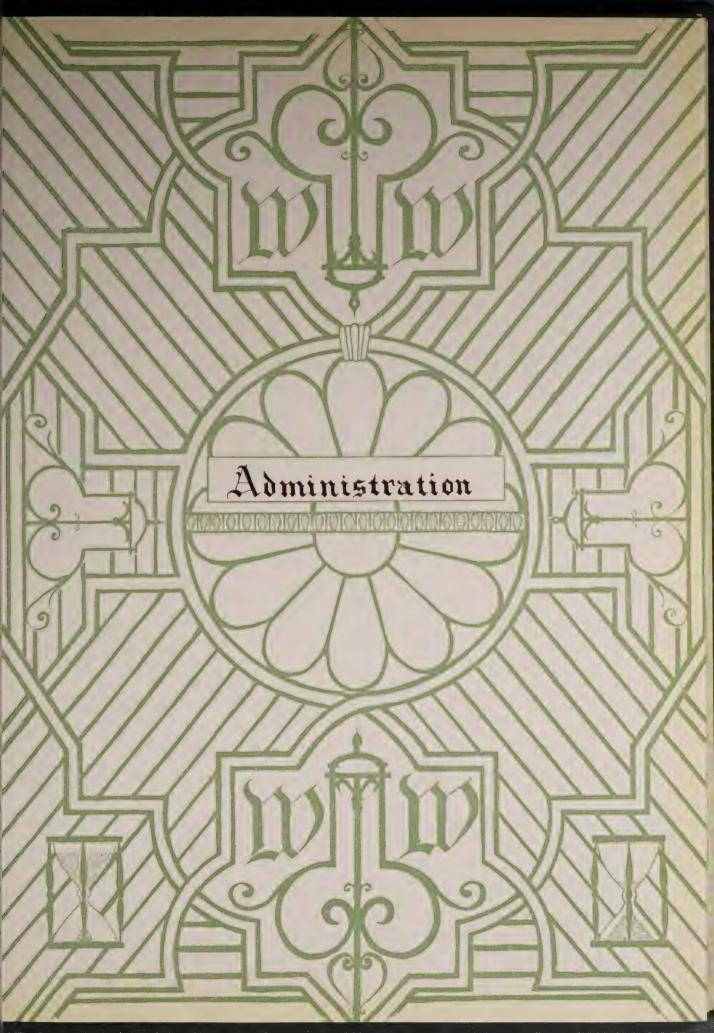
The charter did not make it the duty of the Institution to require manual labor; only to provide it.

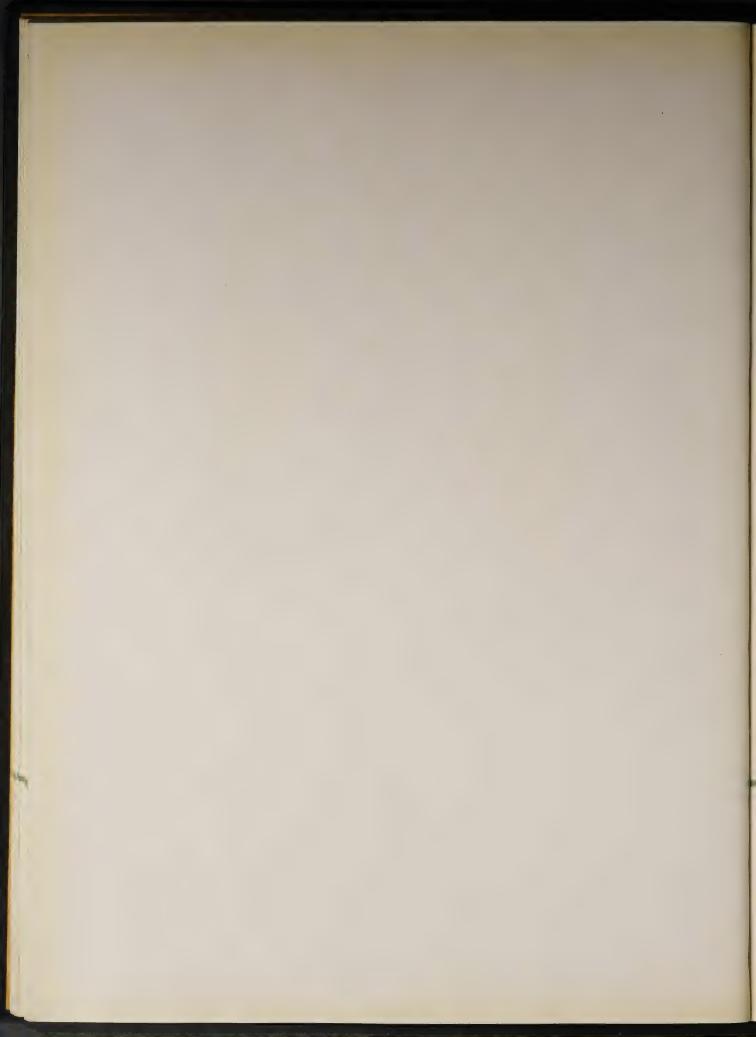
A fair experiment with this feature convinced the Trustees that the good secured would not justify the expenditure requisite to sustain a system of Manual Labor; they, therefore, in the charter amended in 1851, were excused from this requisition.

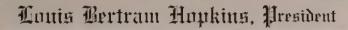
The other feature of the Institution, set forth in its chartered



In giving an impartial history of the College, perhaps it should not be omitted to state that, liberal and philanthropic as were the aims of its early friends, the charter was not obtained without serious opposition. But it is believed that those who memorialized against us were influenced by a misapprehension of our motives, and the real object of the enterprise, and that they have long since seen good reason







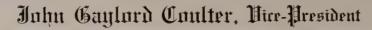


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Dartmouth College, A. M. DePauw University, LL. D. Marietta College, LL. D. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Taylor Society

to change their opinion, and some of them at least, have been among those who have derived substantial and acknowledged benefit from the Institution.

Having obtained their charter, the Trustees considered themselves urged by the necessities of the country to press the enterprise forward with much zeal and energy. Nor did they expect, from the first, to be able to accomplish so great an object without aid from abroad.



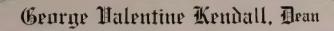


Lake Forest University, A. B. University of Chicago, Ph. D.

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$FIRST\ AGENCIES — APPOINTMENT\ OF\ PRESIDENT\ AND\\ PROFESSORS$

Rev. John S. Thomson was employed as an agent to traverse the Wabash Valley, and to present the claims of the effort to the friends of education at home, and Edmund O. Hovey to solicit aid to the East. The object of the latter agency was two-fold, viz., to secure sufficient funds to erect a college edifice, and, with the aid of judicious advisors, obtain a President of the College. Meanwhile the Preparatory





Milligan Professor of English Brown University, A. B. University of Wisconsin, A. M. Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa

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Department and Teachers' Seminary were sustained by Mr. Mills, till the increasing number of Students and the varied and arduous labors of the Institution required assistance, and The Rev. J. S. Thomson was associated with him towards the latter part of the year. At the meeting of the Board, September 23d, 1834, Rev. Caleb Mills was appointed Professor of Languages, Rev. John S. Thomson, Professor of Mathematics, and Rev. E. O. Hovey, Professor of Natural and Moral Science.





Professor of German Butler University, A. B. University of Michigan, A. M. Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Beta Kappa

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The number of Students gradually increased, and a large portion of them designed completing a full Collegiate Course of Study. Efforts in the West were directed mainly to the completion of the small building already erected, and sustaining the Institution.

The agency at the East was prosecuted at first under much discouragement, owing chiefly to the embarrassed pecuniary condition of the cities, and a general prostration of business. The object received

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Ferguson Reddie Ormes, A. M	Comptroller

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the cordial approbation of the friends of education, and the agent received assurances of pecuniary aid, in the cities and commercial towns, when there should be a change of times.

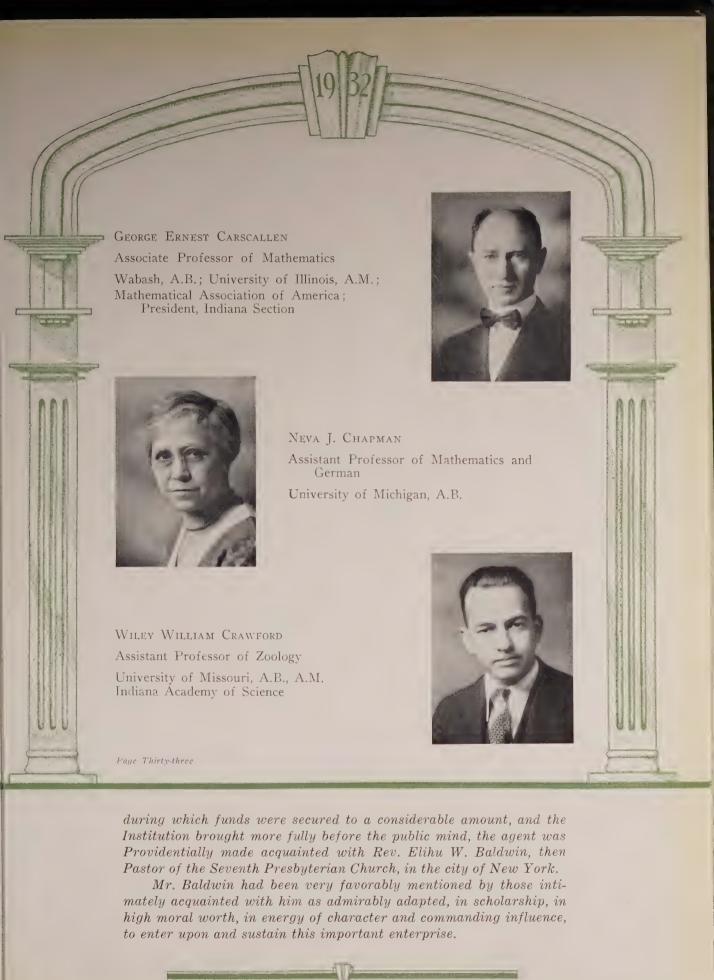
In June, 1834, he issued a circular, setting forth the claims of the Upper Wabash Valley to the immediate attention of the friends of education and religious progress at the West. The views there presented were very fully appreciated, and the object of the agent most strongly and cordially commended by many gentlemen of enlarged





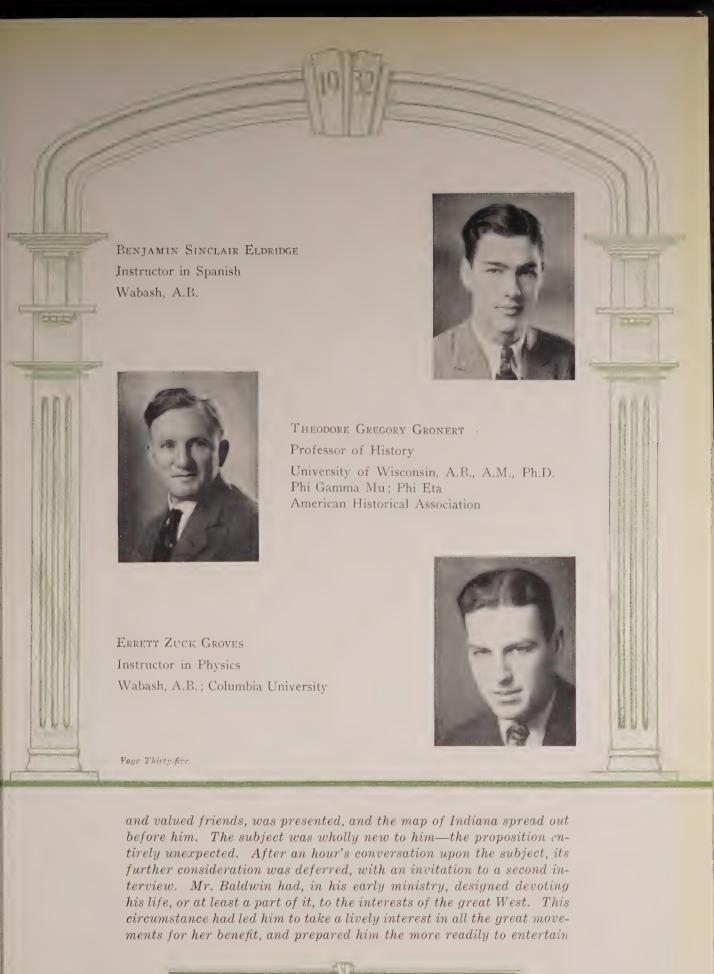
had in reference to the selection of some person of proper qualifications and commanding influence, who might be nominated by the agent to the Board, and who, if elected, would accept the Presidency of the incipient College.

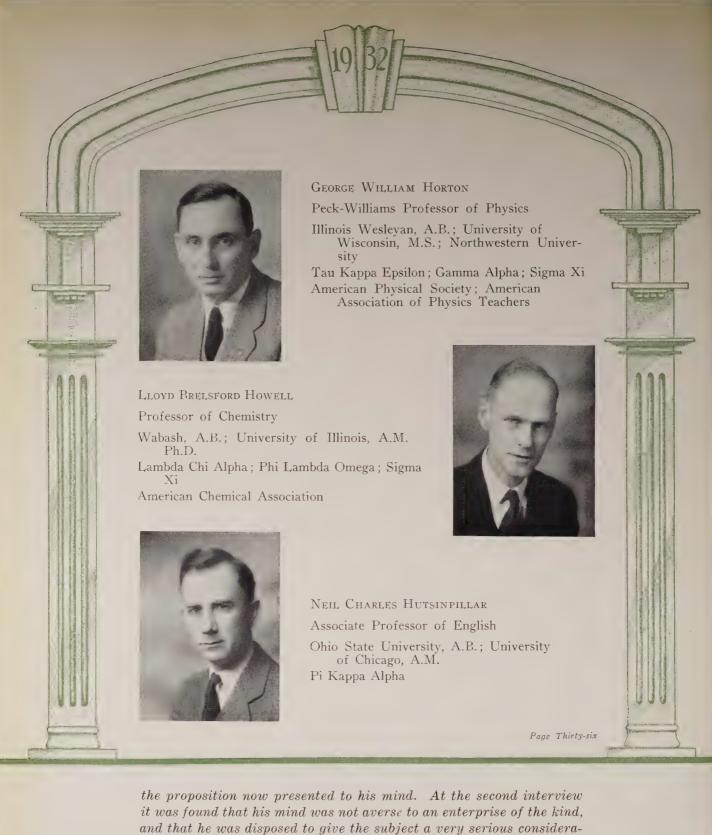
Much anxiety was felt in regard to this important measure upon which so much depended, both in regard to immediate success, and the future character of the Institution. After a delay of several months,





At that time Mr. Baldwin was the successful and well beloved Pastor of a church which, seventeen years before, he had gathered in what was then an obscure and sparsely populated portion of the city; but now his church numbered six hundred members, and there were connected with his congregation one thousand Sabbath School children. The agent well remembers the minglings of hope and misgivings as he walked up East Broadway to the residence of Mr. Baldwin. The letter of introduction, from one of Mr. Baldwin's most intimate

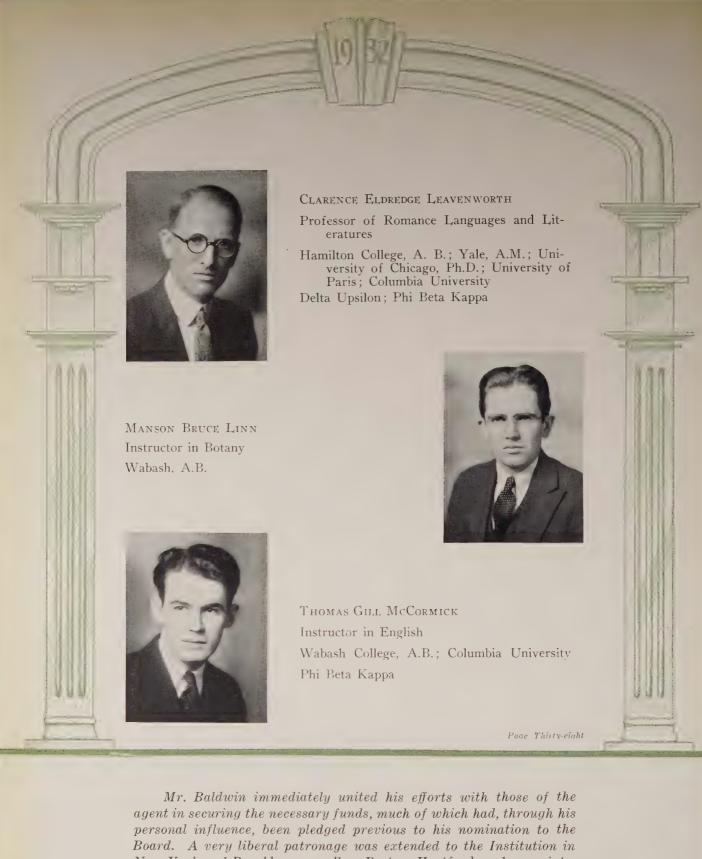




the proposition now presented to his mind. At the second interview it was found that his mind was not averse to an enterprise of the kind, and that he was disposed to give the subject a very serious consideration. Consultation was had with his most confidential friends in the city, both clergymen and laymen. In about four weeks from the time when the subject was first presented to his mind, with the advice of many judicious and competent counsellors, among whom were several prominent laymen out of his own church, and those strongly interested



to retain him in the city, he consented that the agent should nominate him to the Board, accompanying the nomination with such letters of recommendation as would ensure his election. His election was without a dissenting vote in the Board, December 31, 1834. His church and congregation, with great reluctance, at his request, accompanied with an expression of a full conviction of his duty in the case, united with him in asking the Presbytery for the dissolution of the Pastoral relation.



New York and Brooklyn, as well as Boston, Hartford, and some interior towns both in New England and New York. Mr. Baldwin took his final leave of his people in August, and arrived at Crawfordsville in October, 1835, prepared to enter upon the duties of his office at the



head of this young Institution, at the beginning of the third year of its existence.

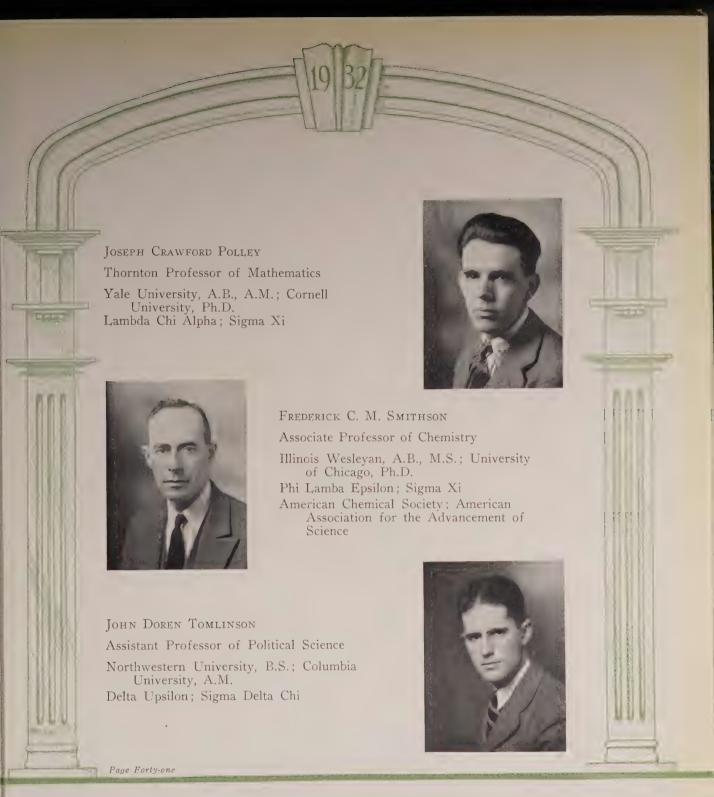
FIRST PERMANENT BUILDING

Early in 1835, the Trustees having made arrangements for the erection of a permanent building, the question of location was again agitated. The site presented by Judge Dunn, although retired and possessing several other advantages, was not considered the most eligible. They therefore purchased of Maj. Whitlock a quarter section of



beautiful site for the buildings, at a convenient distance from town, and yet sufficiently retired from the business part of it.

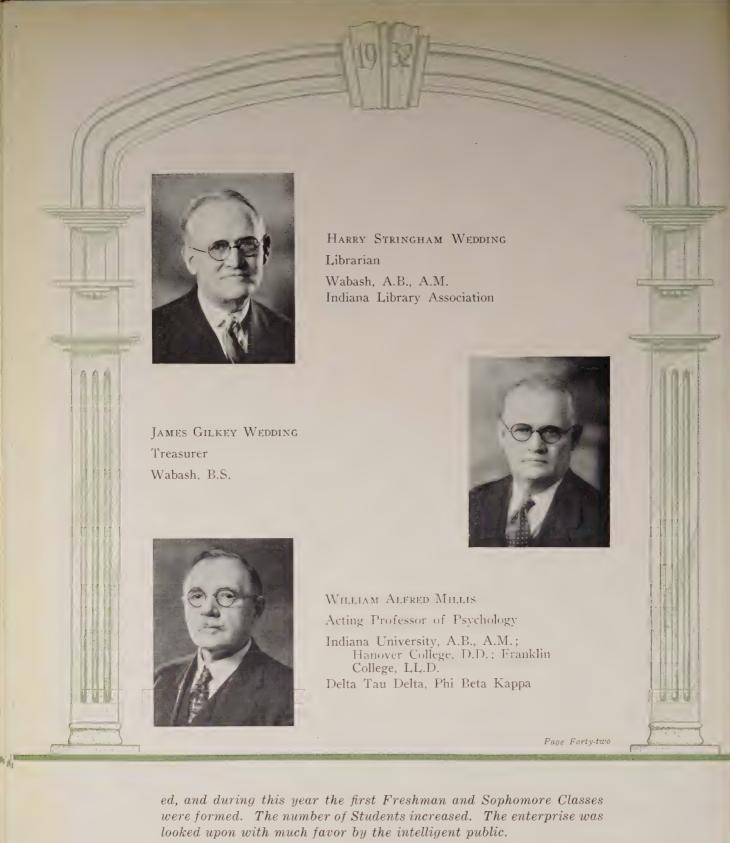
A contract for the erection of a building was closed on the 7th of June, 1835. This building of brick was to be one hundred and six feet in length by forty-eight wide, four stories in height, constructed mainly for the accommodation of Students, with commodious study



and lodging rooms, and temporary arrangements for a chapel and recitation rooms. According to contract this building was to have been completed on the first of November, 1837. Various causes, however, intervened to retard the work.

In the meanwhile instruction was carried forward in the limited accommodations upon the first site.

President Baldwin entered upon his duties with much zeal and ability. Associated with him were the three Professors first appoint-



The expectations raised in the minds of the Trustees and friends of the College, by the highly flattering recommendations of Mr. Baldwin, which accompanied his nomination to the Board and secured his election, were more than realized, upon a personal acquaintance with his excellent qualifications for his arduous and important station.



He was found apt to teach, ready to labor, willing to suffer hardships in a new country, for the advancement of the cause of truth and sound learning.

There was the utmost harmony of views between him, his associates in instruction, and the Trustees, in respect to the character which the Institution ought to assume. Their object was to lay the foundations of an Institution, which, in its course of instruction and thorough mental training, should compare favorably, even in its infancy,

Senior Council



- 1. Tipton, Nushaum, Swails, Plummer, Weikel, Mann, Holbrook.
- II. Brown, Caldwell, Hinshaw, Ryan, Kirtley, Coons.

The present Senior Council is an outgrowth of the old Student Council and derives its authority from the constitution adopted in 1926. Here it is provided that the membership shall consist of four independent men and one representative from each of the fraternities, each choosing his own successor, subject to the approval of the group.

The duties outlined by the constitution are those of maintaining student discipline, apportioning the student budget, and officially representing the student body before the faculty and the administration.

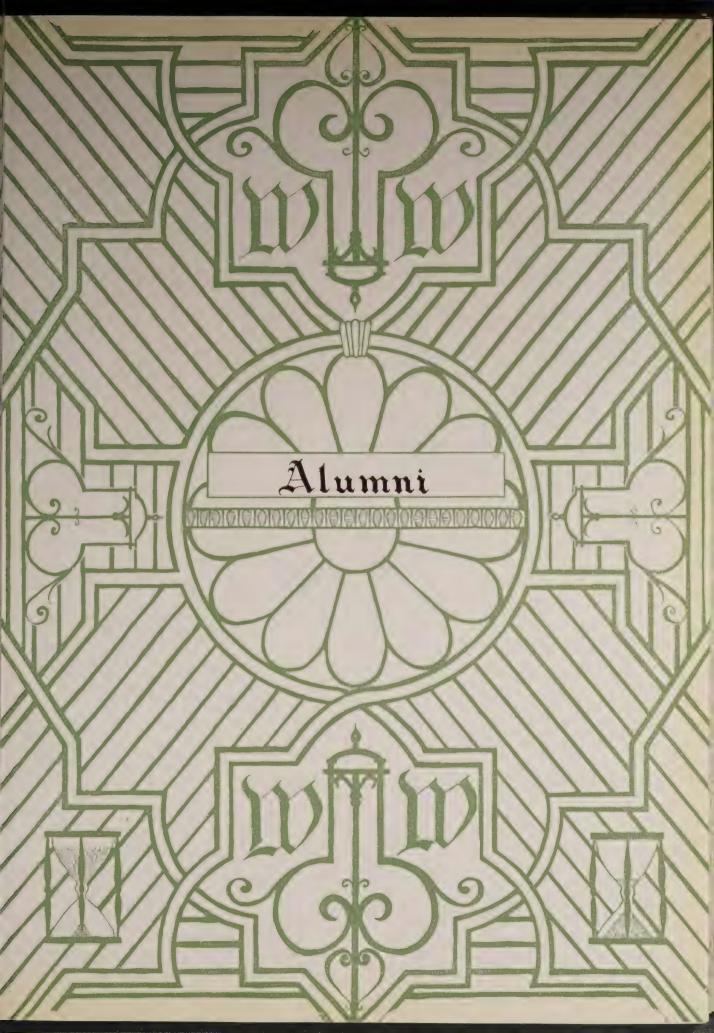
The officers for this year were Ray S. Hinshaw, president; Stewart G. Tipton, secretary; and Maurice K. Nusbaum, treasurer.

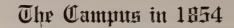
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with the best Colleges of the land. For this they labored, and that those labors were effective and successful, the character and usefulness of our early graduates bear honorable testimony.

PRESIDENT BALDWIN'S INAUGURATION

The formal inauguration of Dr. Baldwin took place at the close of the collegiate year, July 13, 1836. The address to the President on behalf of the Board, and the presentation of the keys of the Institu-







From an old drawing.

"Members of last year's Senior Class occasionally seen around college. They are docile and gentlemanly."

The Wabash Magazine, 1860.

"Once a Wabash man always a Wabash man," the saying goes, and it is almost literal truth. Wabash men have ever made loyal alumni in whatever field of activity they have entered after leaving college. Many who never finished their four years have shown, nevertheless, their loyalty, their love of the Scarlet's song, just as well as those who wore the Wabash gown. And so it is that we write these paragraphs not only for the graduate alumni of Wabash but for all those who have been Wabash men.

The number of yearly graduates has increased with intermittent slumps or standstills. Statistics are not readily available for the years preceding 1882, but from then on we can watch the men leave Wabash with their enviable

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tion, were by Rev. John Thomson, Senior, by whom the high duties and solemn responsibilities of his office were appropriately set forth.

In the inaugural address, which, through the press, has been widely circulated in the State, Dr. Baldwin ably discussed the subject of "Liberal Education". In answer to the question, "What constitutes a Liberal Education?" after some few remarks upon physical education, he says, "In its application to mind, it comprises the development, right direction, and permanent discipline of all its powers. To

Baseball, 1910



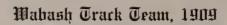
- I. Starbuck, Rich, Ash, Bridges, Williams, Winnie.
- II. Rowe, Herron, Huffine, Myers, Eller, H. Lambert, Hawkins, Harper, coach.

sheepskins. In 1882 the graduates totaled fourteen. Until 1890 the classes ranged from fifteen to twenty-one. 1890 reached a new peak with thirty-one, which was followed by a slump into the twenties again. Between the years 1891 and 1906 the graduating classes numbered from a low of twelve in 1902 to a high of twenty-three in 1903. Suddenly there was a sharp increase in 1906 when fourty-three received their diplomas. From that year the classes have increased slowly, except during the year 1918 when the United States was in the World War. That year the graduating class dropped to twenty-one. The high mark was reached in 1927 with a class of eighty-four. Again we hope to see slowly an increase in the numbers of men annually to join the ranks of Wabash men in the world.

At present there are on record approximately four thousand five hundred living Wabash men throughout the country. Indiana has more Wabash men than any other state with approximately sixteen hundred and fifty. West of Indiana the number of alumni is about eleven hundred and fifty including

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be thorough it must provide for their harmonious and efficient action, such a cultivation of the mind as not only developes and matures its different faculties in their natural proportions, but imparts to each the greater efficiency and perfection, and thus insures to man that self-control and use of his powers which constitute alike his advantage and his glory." These views were sustained by an able defence of the Collegiate course of study, and particularly the study of the ancient classics.





- I. Blair, Deming, Johnson, Manuel, Brown, McKinney, W. B. Patton, Belman.
- II. Rowe, Bosson, Hargrave, Watson, Hesler, Millis, Kingery.
- III. Cayou, Wicks.

Chicago where there are between two hundred and three hundred active Wabash men. The balance of the alumni, about seventeen hundred, are spread over the states east of Indiana. More definite statistics are not available, but these show at least the general territory in which Wabash men are living today.

But not only have the men of Wabash gone to many and varied sections of the United States, but they have entered also innumerable occupations. In its early days Wabash trained men primarily for the ministry, and the exception was perhaps the man who did not enter the service of the church. Gradually there came a change in the activities which graduates sought until the exception today is the man who enters the ministry. All the activities of life call the sons of Wabash. Perhaps the preponderance now, if any profession

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In the conclusion of his address are the following pertinent, well-timed and liberal remarks:

"With such views, fellow citizens, as have been presented I consented to commence my personal efforts and interests with your rising College. It is eminently, as I was given from the first to understand, the College of the people. Your charter prohibits sectarianism in its government and instructions, so it is, in fact, an Institution for the whole people.

Wahash Track Team, 1923



- I. Cripe, Nurenberger, Moore, Loetes, Mace, Johnson, Lucas.
- II. F. Wyatt, Letsinger, Staples, Sweeney, Capt. Van Arsdale, L. Wyatt, Kessler, Robbins.
- III. Thorn, Metcalf, Litzenberger, Cash, Canine, Coach Higgins, Jagger, Shields, Nicholls, Knee.

has the edge, is in favor of teaching. Especially has this been true during the past twenty years when hundreds of Wabash men have come under the kindly persuasive influence of the late Professor Tapy. Many others went on to law schools in various parts of the country and then on into valuable careers in the legal profession. Many, and perhaps in increasing numbers, have gone into business, some by choice, others to carry on a family tradition. Graduates of Wabash have found their life work in a multiplicity of occupations throughout the United States.

Extraordinary and interesting vocations have also been within the scope of the efforts of our men. Some have turned to the stage, both as actors and as writers of plays. Some have been writers of no little importance in the field of the novel, with Lew Wallace and his *Ben Hur* as the most outstanding. Some have entered politics, and particularly in Indiana have been active in the gov-

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"With the most hearty approbation of these liberal principles, I shall devote myself to the instruction of the youth who are destined to act no secondary part in public and private life. The responsibilities connected with the undertaking have been felt to be great. I sought them not, nor do I shrink from the difficulties or the trials which the station may involve. Our hope is that no sacrifice, in this noble cause, will be lost, and that we shall enjoy the privilege of seeing our Insti-



tution realize the most sanguine expectations of its patrons and the friendly public.

"It will occasion no dissatisfaction to see other stars of science arise and shine brightly around us. Let the adjacent regions of the West light them up and pour their pure and increasing splendors over the land. It will be our privilege to add our light to theirs, while we shall labor hard not to be lost in their superior brightness, nor even eclipsed in the comparison. Our purpose is never to rest while Wa-



Winners of Medley and Half-Mile Relays at Drake Relays, 1923 Letsinger, Dinwiddie, Knee, Van Arsdale, Robbins, Sweeney.

Among the lawyers that have won honor perhaps the name of Thomas R. Marshall stands preeminent. His was a fame not so much alone in law as in affairs of state, as governor of Indiana and vice-president of the United States. In addition to these accomplishments Marshall was a speaker and writer of more than average ability.

Theodore Ristine and many others belong to the group of men who entered law for their profession.

Wabash men have also served their country away from home as ministers to foreign lands. General Lew Wallace, whose versatility knew almost no bounds, was minister to Turkey. Several others were ambassadors to South American countries: Flynn Stutesman to Bolivia, Charles S. Hartman to Ecuador, and B. W. Hanna to the Argentine Republic.

Another group of alumni have gone into foreign lands not as ambassadors of the United States but as ministers of religion. Frank Loveless Snyder spent decades in missionary work in Siam where he was at the time of his death a member of the American Presbyterian Mission to



Football Team, 1918, Gauma Neal, Capt.

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bash College shall lack any advantages for a student, which are offered by the highest class of American Colleges. Nor let it be said that we purpose rashly. We look to you and our fellow citizens throughout this immense region for a generous cooperation in realizing it. We look to the liberality, if need be, of Eastern friends. We look to Him whose benificent providence has hitherto followed our endeavors with very encouraging success.

"Here, then, let multitudes of talented youth be trained to those

Siam. Burgess B. Brier was a missionary for many years in Gaboon, Africa.

Among the writers appear the names of General Lew Wallace, Charles F. Embree, and James Beebee Carrington, who was associate editor of Scribner's Magazine for many years.

Some alumni in fewer numbers than in the preceding activities became doc-



First Known Drawing of South Hall

tors. A few, several of whom were killed in France during the World war, were military men. Still others entered fields which were distinctly out of the ordinary. Two old alumni did notable pioneering work in city traction lines: Frank Moody Mills, builder, operator, and owner of the Sioux Falls Traction



Alumni at Homecoming

System; and Albert Norman Clodfelter, builder of the first traction line in Indiana from Marion to Alexandria. Dr. Joseph Nelson Rose was one of the outstanding botanists of the country and at the time of his death Associate Curator of the United States National Museum. Ralph Emerson Hackett, who died a youthful death, was well on the road to success

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principles of action and enterprise which shall render them most useful members of the civil community, and ineffable blessings in the favored churches of our common Lord.

"May the foundations which it is our privilege to lay, be those on which others shall also build gloriously for science and patriotism and our holy religion, till the generations now unborn of this beautiful land, and the grateful dwellers in many a distant country, shall rise up and call this Institution blessed".



Alumni and Guests at Homecoming

as an actor. These are a few of the names and deeds of men who once were students at Wabash.

In brief review we have tried to give a glimpse of the activities of Wabash men. We should have liked to have been able to tell accurately of the lives of all who have brought fame to themselves and their alma mater. We should have liked to be able to have sketched the activi-

ties of living Wabash men as well. But all of this was impossible. We look upon ourselves as pioneers in gleaning details of Wabash alumni for yearbook publication, and so we trust that our early attempts will not be judged too critically. If we have made omissions, it is not by intent but rather because we have tried merely to give a picture of the whole work of Wabash men without

calling particular attention to the worthily outstanding achievements of any one individual. It is our hope that these lines may stimulate in older Wabash men pleasant memories of some of their former class-mates and in those of us who are soon to join the Wabash men of the world a feeling that we are part of a great and old tradition to which we must add our little bit.



Stone Located in Northwest Crawfordsville, Marking the Original Site of Wabash College

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Such was the liberal spirit—such the enlarged views and lofty sentiments of our first President, as he entered upon his brief but highly successful labors for this Institution.

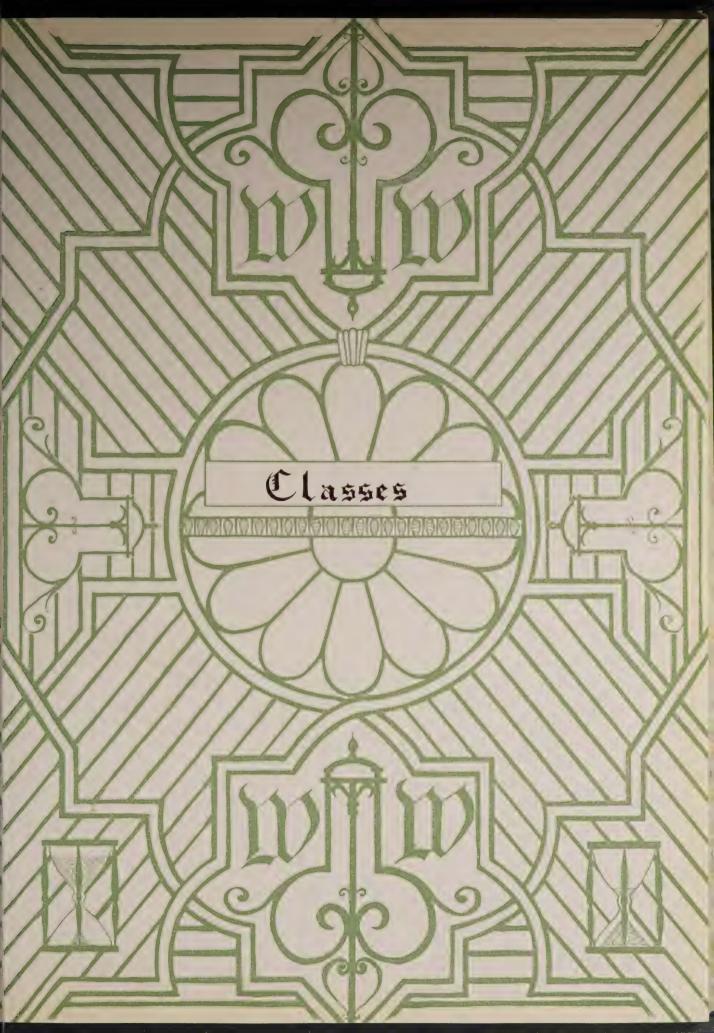
The great difficulty attendant upon the erection of an extensive public building in a new country is known fully only to those who have made the attempt. This, together with the general interests of education connected with the Institution, required the constant vigilance and untiring activity of the officers of the College, as well as of the

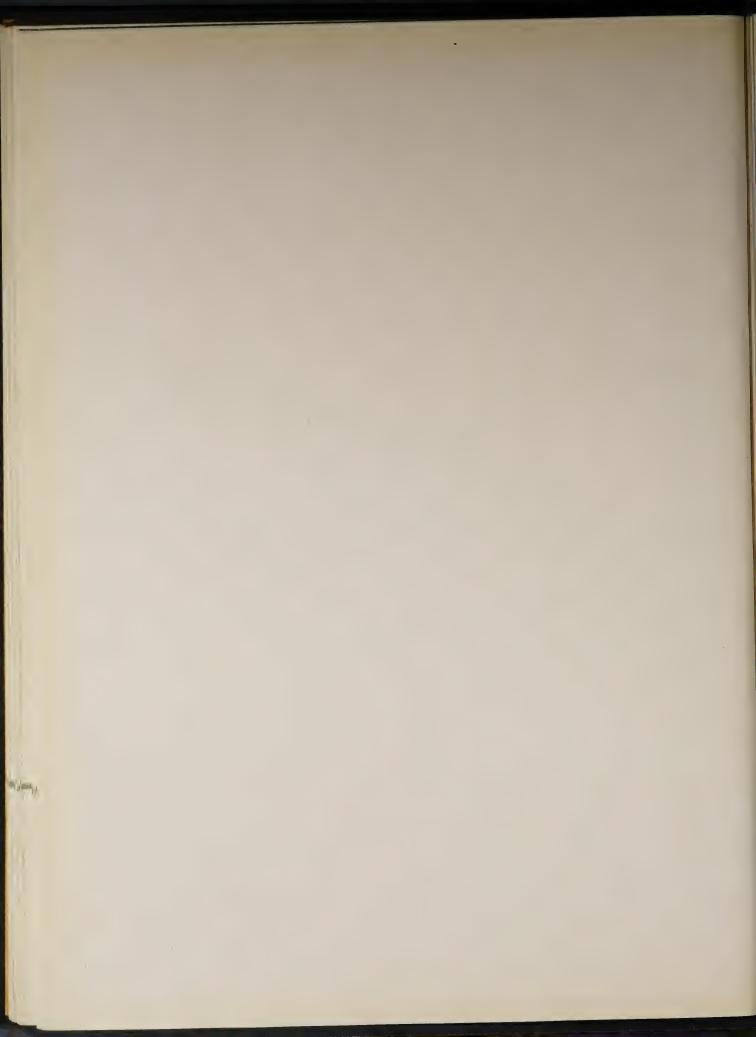




Trustees, both in term time and the vacations. The first vacation in the summer of 1836, Dr. Baldwin spent in visiting several of the important towns in the State, to awaken a more general interest in education, and otherwise to promote the interests of the College. He was everywhere well received, and the influence of these efforts was widely, and it is believed will be permanently felt for good.

The collegiate year, commencing in September, 1836, passed







In the next summer vacation, President Baldwin visited New York on behalf of the Institution. This measure was necessary on account of some delay in the remittance of funds, occasioned partly by the great fire in New York in 1836, and partly by the pecuniary reverses which occurred about the same time and subsequently.

 $But\ by\ very\ strenuous\ effort,\ these\ difficulties\ were\ surmounted,$



and one-third of the college building, embracing a small chapel and fifteen other rooms, was ready for occupancy at the commencement of the collegiate year of 1837-8, and the first meeting of the Faculty in the new edifice, was held in the library room Jan. 2d, 1838, and in accordance with a resolution passed at this meeting, the friends of the College were invited to spend, with them in the chapel, a season of grateful prayer on the next evening, at which it is believed they renewed their solemn dedication of the Institution to the glory of God,



and the advancement of His kingdom. The number of students the first term in the new building was ninety-four. At the close of this term, the Faculty entered upon their record the following minute: "We gratefully record the fact, that during this, the first term in our new College edifice, it hath pleased the Great Head of the Church to visit the Institution in mercy and to grant a gracious outpouring of His Spirit upon the members of College, about thirty of whom, in the





judgment of charity, have been born again. The work has been characterized by great stillness and depth of feeling."

The first annual commencement was held July 11th, 1838; the graduating class consisted of two members, Archibald Cameron Allen, and Silas Jessup.

At the commencement of the fall term, Sept. 13th, 1838, the college building was near its completion. A library of two thousand five hundred volumes had been collected, and a small, but very good philo-



sophical apparatus had been procured, and everything appeared fair for the enlarged usefulness of the Institution. Dr. Baldwin, who had spent the vacation at the east in the interests of the College, was still absent, but expected soon to return with money sufficient to make the last payment upon the building, at its completion.

COLLEGE BUILDING BURNT AND REBUILT

On the 23d of September the following entry is found upon the records of the college: "About two o'clock this morning the cry of





Fire! the College is on fire!! was heard, and by half past two the whole roof and fourth story of our beautiful edifice was in one complete blaze. The first impression was, on arriving at the building, that nothing could be done to save any part of it, but after a little consideration a few resolved to make an effort to save the lower stories of the south division—most, however, were faithless. A few took hold in good earnest, and eight rooms were saved from the devouring elements, being





The first impression, when we saw our building in ruins was, that all was lost. The officers of College and the Trustees who resided in town, met in the evening for consultation and prayer. President Baldwin was in New York. We looked back over the history of the enterprise,—considered how it was commenced, as we believed, in obedience to the Divine will, as indicated by the openings of His Providence,—how He had prospered it beyond most efforts of the kind,—how He had bestowed upon it the best of His blessings in the



outpouring of His spirit upon its students,—and that the same strong reasons for its continuance existed, which led to its commencement,—and besides, in the history of the best institutions, both literary and religious, we do not find that complete exemption from calamity constitutes an element; but on the other hand, the best have often been more sorely afflicted. With these views, prostrate before His throne, we sought God's blessing upon our efforts to rebuild. We resolved to call a meeting of the citizens of Crawfordsville and vicinity, on Monday evening following, and make our first appeal to them.



On the Sabbath, Professor John S. Thomson, in view of the calamity, preached a very appropriate and impressive sermon, which called forth the best sympathies of the religious community.

On Monday evening the citizens met in the Court House. A statement was made in reference to the origin and progress of the Institution;—its financial history was presented somewhat in detail, in which appeared that a large proportion of funds furnished by the friends of the College abroad, had already been exhausted, and our



reliance for the future would be upon the liberality of the public. The sentiment was also prevalent that much, very much, depended upon the spirit with which the people here should lay their hands to the work.

The following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we deeply lament the late sad occurence, which has so seriously threatened the bright prospects of Wabash College. "Resolved, That the flourishing town in which the College is lo-



cated, the country it is blessing, and the cause of general education, have received an injury which cannot well be calculated.

"Resolved, That the establishment and successful raising of a literary institution will, by dispensing the blessings of a healthful, moral and intellectual education, amply remunerate any people for the trouble and expense it may cost them.

"Resolved, That, in view of the many benefits which Wabash College was conferring upon both town and country, it is our interest



to assist, as far as possible, the Faculty and Trustees of the College to extricate themselves from the difficulty into which the late burning has thrown them; and that it is our solemn duty to place said Institution on a basis which will make it an ornament to our country, and a proud monument to the industry, intelligence and enterprise of the people who founded and reared it".

These resolutions were sustained by able remarks by several of



the citizens, and the general voice was—"We must take hold and rebuild!"

The fire occurred on Saturday morning. On Monday, the spacious rooms in the 2d and 3d stories of "Hanna's building"—then just completed, were rented by the Trustees, and on Tuesday, College duties were resumed; but one student left in consequence of the calamity. A subscription was commenced on Monday, and a superintendent of repairs appointed, and the work was begun on Thursday. The



structure of the building was such as to afford great security against fire;—indeed had it been finished, it would have been nearly a fire proof building—its walls double, its partitions all of brick, its floors double, with a lining of lime cement between, and its roof of tin, it was deemed very secure, so much so that, in the estimation of competent architects, it was not thought necessary to effect insurance upon it.

It is not positively known by what means the fire was communi-





cated, but the supposition is that in some way it was communicated to the wood work of the roof or attic, by means of the furnaces of the tinners, who had been at work upon the roof during the day previous.

Upon examination, it was decided that the exterior walls were but little injured, and if secured from the rains and frosts of winter, might be rebuilt upon with safety. To secure this object the Trustees lent every effort. The work of repairing was commenced upon the 25th



of September, and before the closing of winter, the whole was inclosed and rendered safe.

The news of this calamity reached President Baldwin the very day he was to leave New York on his return to Crawfordsville. He had been repeatedly urged to return to the East to take charge of important city congregations. A friend met him soon after this afflicting intelligence, and said, "What think you now of Wabash College; will you not give it up?" "Oh, no!" was the reply, "there is only the more work to be done!"



Agreeably to the request of the Trustees, Mr. Baldwin called the patrons of the College together, and explained to them the circumstances of the calamity. He received their kind sympathies, and to some extent, renewed liberality, and after a few weeks delay returned to resume his labors in the College.

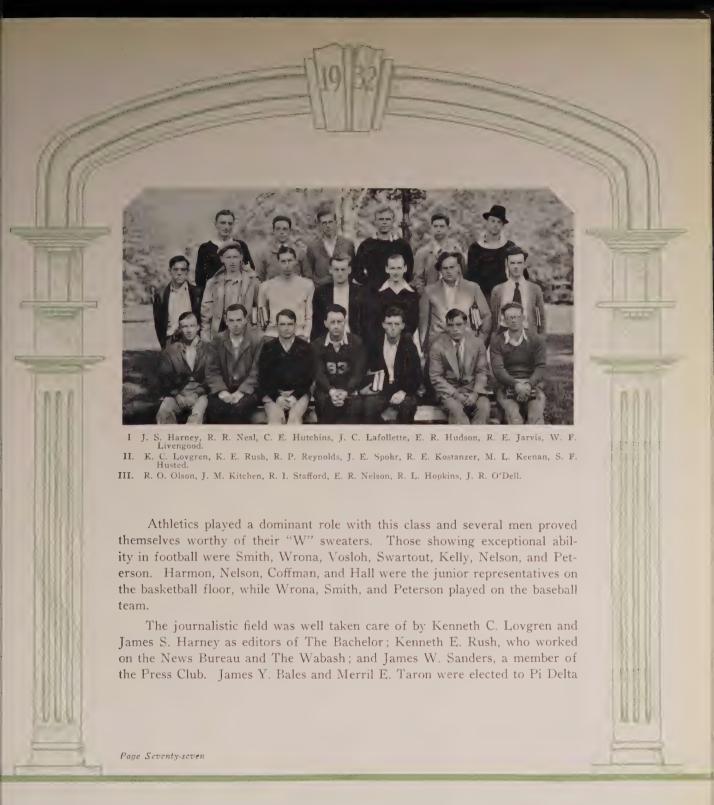
The College building was yet in the hands of the contractor, when it was burnt; but as no blame was supposed to attach to him, in respect to the calamity, inasmuch as the tinning of the roof, (by which



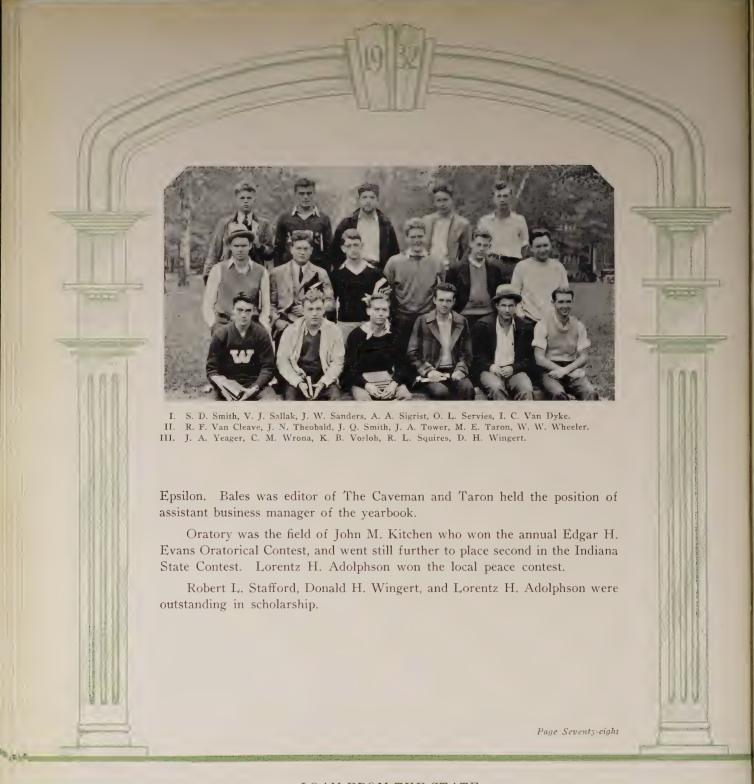
means it is supposed the fire occurred,) was by contract under the immediate direction of the Trustees, they settled with him upon principles of equity, and paid him for the building, as it was when the fire took it, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-one cents, the estimated cost at the prices of the contract. This exhausted our funds, a portion of our subscriptions in New York had not yet been collected, and some were not due. But these were only sufficient to meet some other liabilities of the board, so that the rebuild-



ing of the edifice, the replacing of the apparatus and library, were to be effected by new efforts to raise the funds. Mr. James Hanna was employed as agent of the College. His labors were successfully extended to various portions of the State, particularly in securing permanent and temporary scholarships. A very considerable amount of ready means, in cash and materials, was furnished by the citizens of Crawfordsville and Montgomery county. Warm sympathy and liberal aid



were furnished by citizens abroad. But owing to the deranged condition of the financial affairs of the country, a large part of the scholarships and other pledges were made payable by instalments, from year to year. Our workmen and contractors must be paid promptly. Meanwhile the ordinary expenses must be met, all the endowment then existing was only about five thousand dollars pledged by notes of individuals, the interest of which was to be paid annually.

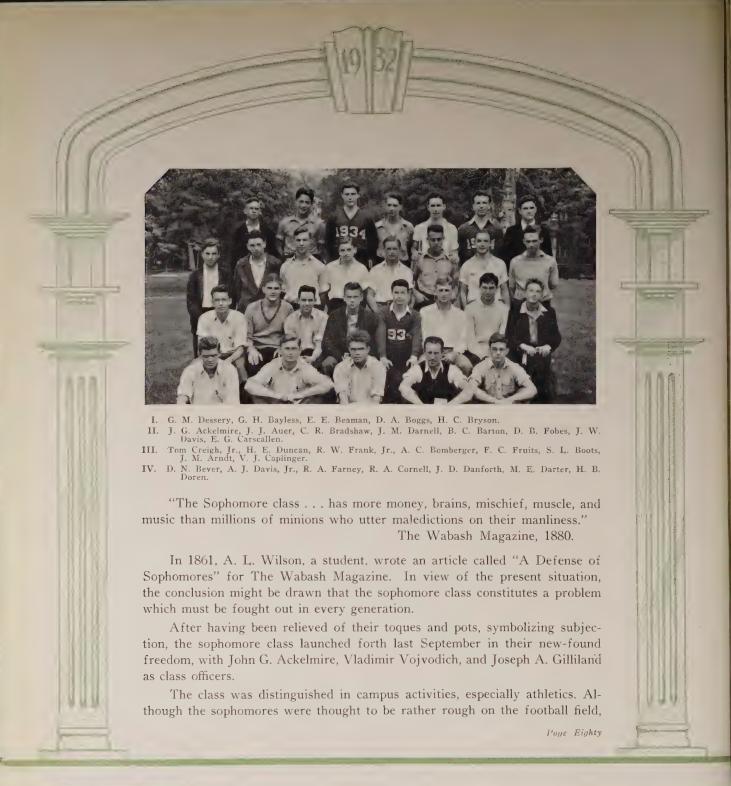


LOAN FROM THE STATE

In this state of things it became necessary to effect a loan. A memorial was presented to the Legislature, setting forth the means by which the Institution had been established, and thus far sustained, as also the calamity and loss by fire, with the petition for a loan of eight thousand dollars, for five years without interest, that we might go immediately forward with our building, and have time to realize from individual pledges, the amount requisite for our necessities. The State

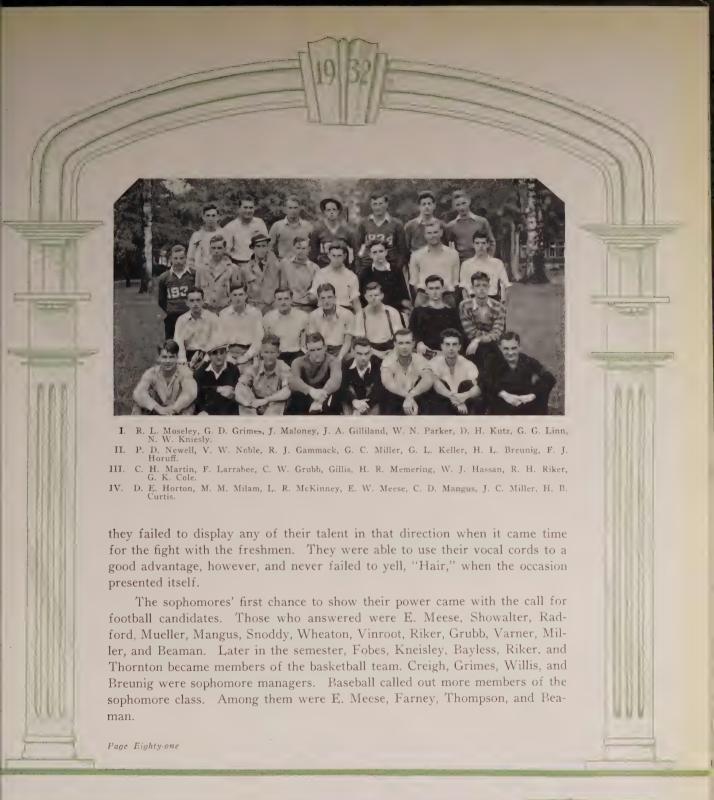


had then a large amount of money, in what was called the Sinking Fund, which she was loaning to individual citizens, upon bond and mortgage, at nine per cent. in advance. Our petition was not granted, but a special act was passed by which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized to loan to the Trustees the sum of eight thousand dollars upon mortgage of real estate, exclusive of improvements, to double the amount, to be estimated by the legal county officers, and at an interest of nine per cent. per annum payable annually





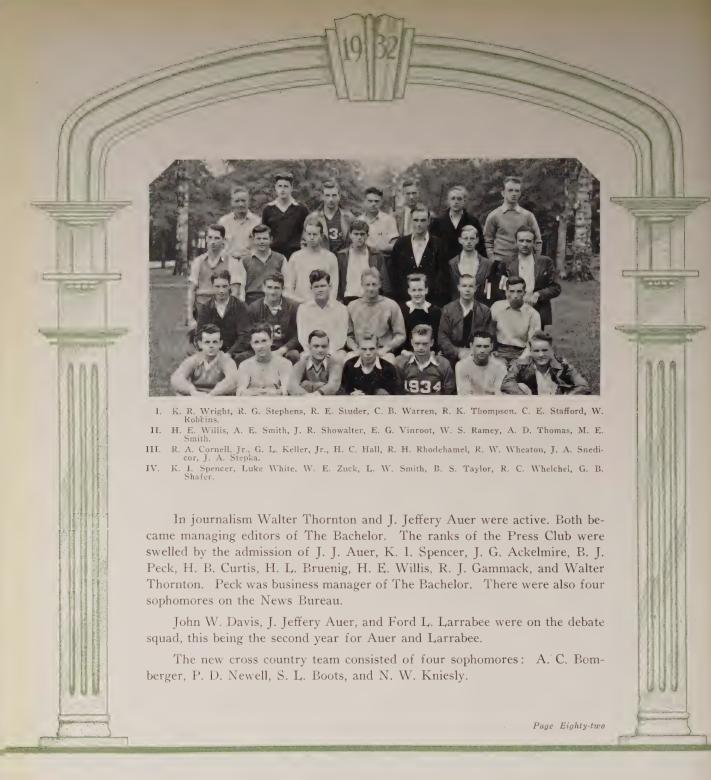
in advance. The loan was accepted, as a dernier resort, and the legal estimates and securities given, with the hope however that they would be able to pay it, before they should be quite engulphed in the vortex of this exorbitant interest. How well founded this hope was, will appear in the sequel of our history. This however furnished us the means to prosecute our rebuilding with great despatch, as also to sustain the ordinary interests and credit of the Institution. The work was prosecuted with great vigor and success, so that within one year from the



time of the fire, the building was almost as near its completion as it was when the fire occurred, and two divisions of it were ready for occupancy by the students.

The internal affairs of the Institution moved on pleasantly and successfully. It should not be omitted to state, that the unhappy ecclesiastical divisions and collisions in the West, had a tendency to diminish the patronage of the College, both in students and money. After his return from the East, President Baldwin visited with our





agent several of the principal places in the State; and awakened new interest in the Institution, and everywhere such expressions of friendship and fidelity were given, as to furnish assurance of increased and increasing favor, in the public estimation. Other officers of the Institution and members of the Board were also active abroad in the interests of the College, and the cause of general education as opportunity was presented. So that our calamity proved the occasion of much valuable labor among the people, by which the public mind was



more fully roused to the great interests of both collegiate and common education. After the commencement in 1839, at which the second class graduated, President Baldwin again visited the East. The motives for these frequent visits East were two—the promoting of his health, by avoiding the ill effects of the climate in the summer months; and the advancement of the interests of the College.

Dr. Baldwin's third and last visit to New York, during the summer vacation of 1839, was compassed with unlooked for difficulties.



"I soon begin to feel the force of the inevitable truth of Freshman nothingness."

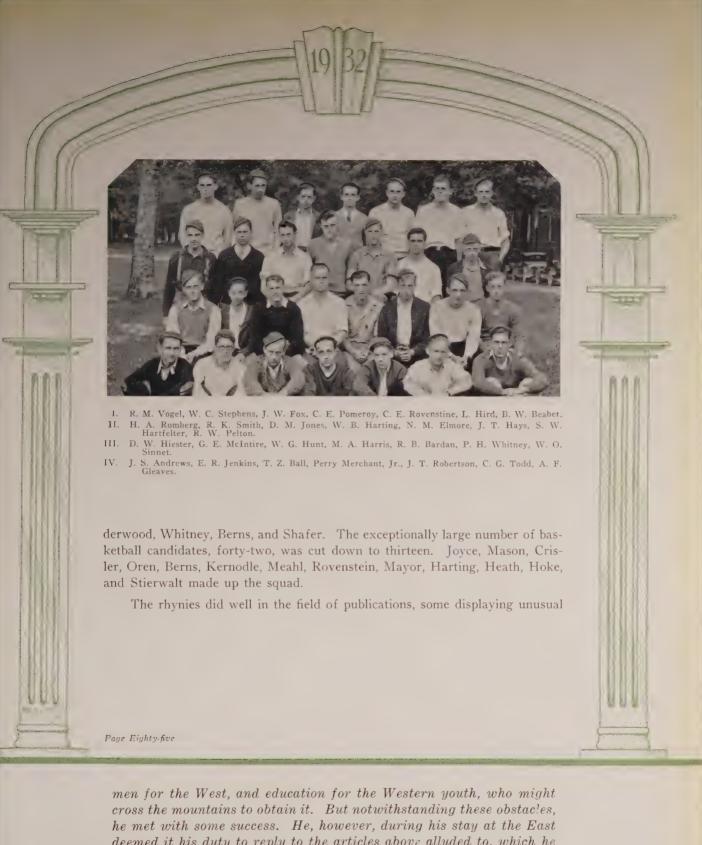
The Wabash Magazine, 1860.

Members of the Class of 1935, led by Frasor, Umble, and Underwood, have finished a year in which they may justly take pride. After the early disappointment of not finding any sophomores with whom to battle, they were first successful in effecting great bonfire economies.

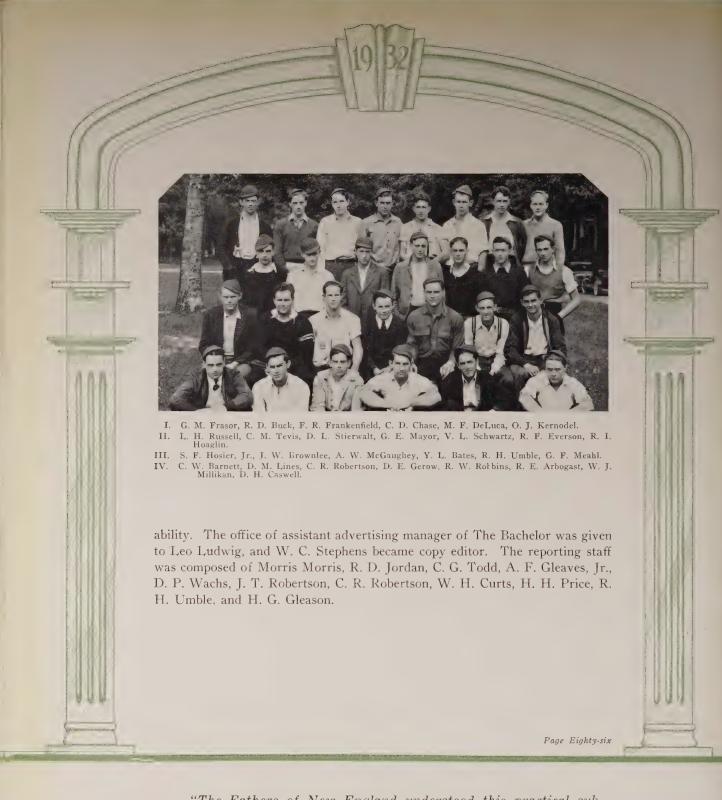
At the call of Coach Jim Paterson, thirty-five men turned out for freshman football. Those who survived the rigors of the season were as follows: Arbogast, Davis, Frasor, Inskeep, Hoke, Joyce, Lines, Reinert, Vojovodich, Kennedy, Blackburn, Crisler, Gerow, Hartfelter, I. A. Powers, Schwartz, Un-

Page Eighty-four

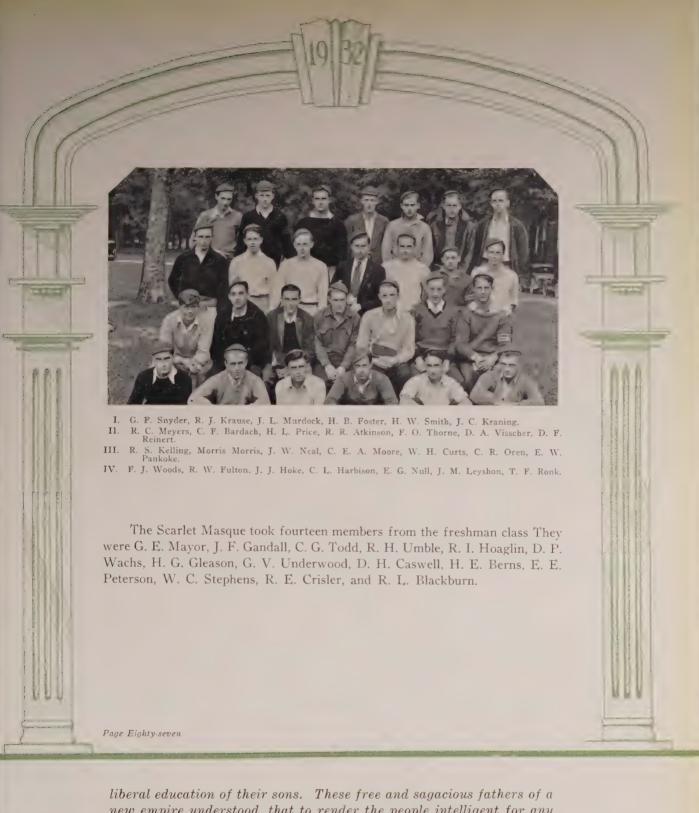
In addition to the exceedingly embarrased condition of pecuniary affairs, which alone was sufficiently discouraging, a series of articles respecting education at the West, was published by the President of an Eastern college, who had made a rapid tour in the West, and on his return deemed it his duty to dissuade the public from the liberal patronage they were extending to incipient institutions at the West, urging as reasons that it would be a better policy so to enlarge and strengthen the colleges at the East, that they might supply educated



men for the West, and education for the Western youth, who might cross the mountains to obtain it. But notwithstanding these obstacles, he met with some success. He, however, during his stay at the East deemed it his duty to reply to the articles above alluded to, which he did in a very able and satisfactory manner. In confirmation of his argument in favor of immediate and liberal effort to furnish to Western youth, ample means for education, in the West, he thus adduces the noble example of the early settlers of New England.



"The Fathers of New England understood this practical subject. A large proportion of the first colonists were good scholars. They had among them in the first instance, more educated men, especially in the holy ministry, than could well find employment. It cannot be doubted but they could have drawn for several generations, any number of scholars and professional characters which they might need from the mother country. And yet the eighteenth year of their noble enterprise, saw them employed in founding a University for the

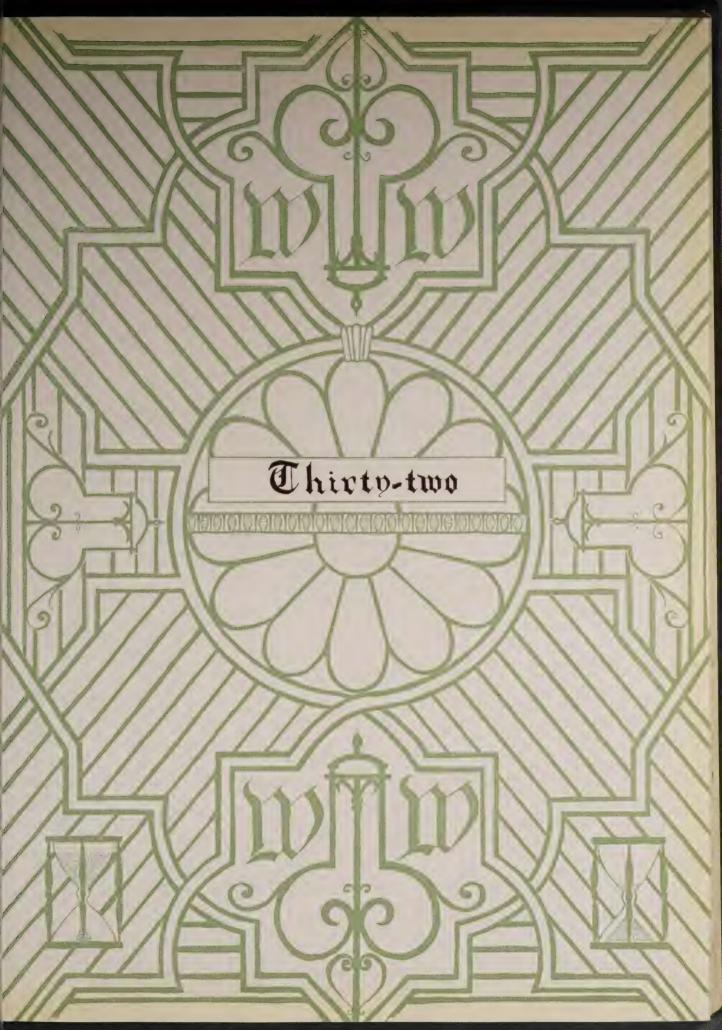


liberal education of their sons. These free and sagacious fathers of a new empire understood, that to render the people intelligent for any length of time, education of the highest order must come up and be cultivated in the midst of them. They intended, moreover, that the work of preparing their sons to fill the liberal professions should be carried forward under their own eye and supervision; that their academies and schools, and social intercourse should feel its inspiration.

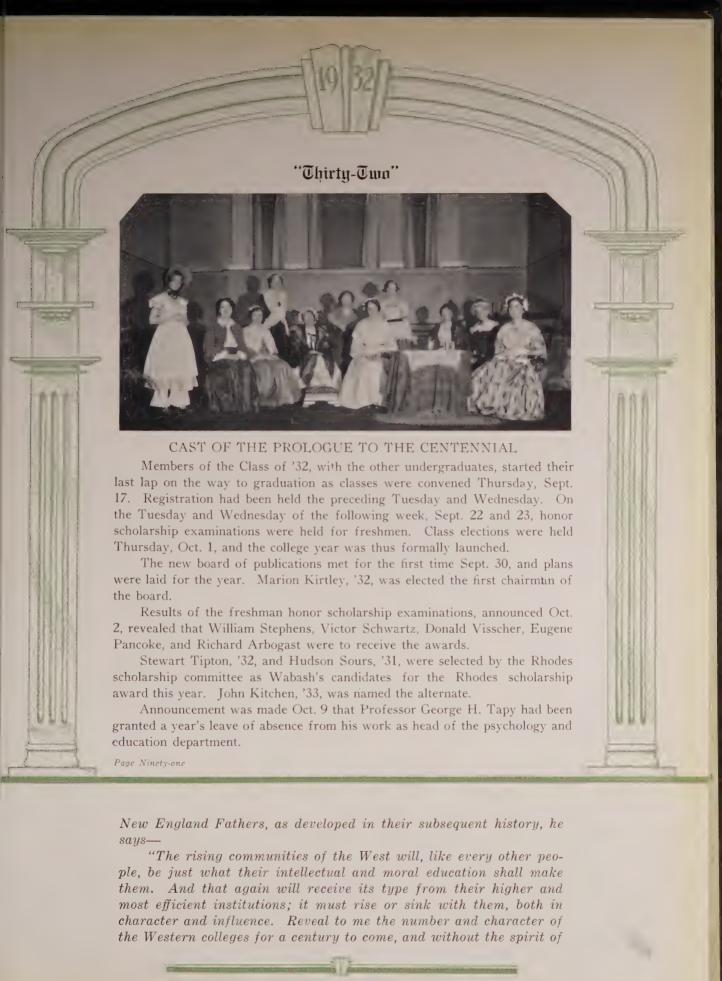
"They aimed to place the means of acquiring a liberal education



within the reach of their youth in humble circumstances; and that the success of one individual, in his attempts to rise, through the ardent pursuit of science, above the obscurity of birth or poverty, should excite the aspirations and noble endeavors of many others. They doubtless hoped, that by means of scholars raised up at home and from among their own children, their high schools would be taught and intelligence be diffused in all its freshness, throughout the great mass of the population". After alluding to the results of this policy of the











prophecy, I will tell you what will be the character of her academies and common schools, of her scholars and jurists and politicians and religious teachers, and, in short, of her teeming millions.

"The moral destinies of the great West seem, so far as means can effect them, to be placed in a few hands. I tremble for the result; for there is a drama to be acted hereafter, in these United States, between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains for weal or woe to the human race. States and nations shall be the joyful or trembling spec-



Announcement of a gift of \$15,000 by the Carnegie Foundation for purchase of new books for the library was made by President Hopkins Oct. 19. The donation will be made in five parts, \$3,000 annually for five years, beginning with the academic year 1931-32.

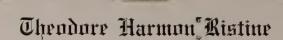
The manuscript of the oration with which Hudson R. Sours, '31, won the State Peace Oratorical Contest in the spring of 1931, received honorable mention in the National Peace Essay Contest.

Addresses by Professor Gronert and President Hopkins featured the ninety-ninth Founders' Day program, held in the chapel on Thursday, Dec. 3. Professor Gronert's subject was "Past Days of Wabash". President Hopkins

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tators. Our own children shall be the real actors, to be approved of God and man, or branded with their curses and execrations. Who that feels the kindlings of patriotism, or philanthropy, would not add his liberality and influence, to the efforts which may plant for them those very institutions, to which we and our fathers are so deeply indebted, for whatever is lovely and of good report throughout our peaceful and happy land?" Such were the enlarged and just views of one who had thrown himself into an arduous enterprise for the benefaction







From the Portrait by Lucile Stevenson Dalrymple

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of Western mind; and while there may have been some occasion for the strictures upon Western institutions, made by the author of "Gleanings in the Great Valley," these views, with which those associated with President Baldwin fully accorded, are every year being demonstrated to be correct, in the history of our Western colleges and their influence; and the systematic and vigorous means put in requisition by the most intelligent and philanthropic patriots and Christians, both in the East and the West, to sustain these institutions, are pleasspoke on "The Spirit of Learning." The faculty marched in academic procession.

Theodore Harmon Ristine, whose connection with Wabash as a student, as a treasurer, and as a member of the Board of Trustees covered almost seventy-five years, passed away at his home in Crawfordsville on Friday, Dec. 5.



FROM THE DELT PORCH

Mr. Ristine was born Jan. 8, 1845. He entered Wabash as a preparatory student in 1859, graduating in 1865. From the college he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1868 and the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1930. He was trustee of the college from 1883 to 1931, active treasurer 1891 to 1911, and treasurer emeritus thereafter until his death. He was secretary of the Board of Trustees from 1904 until 1927. During his life he made several gifts to Wabash, one of which helped to make possible the new memorial chapel. He had an extensive Civil War record and spent several years as a member of the Senate of the State of Indiana.

Tuesday night, Dec. 15 John M. Kitchen won the Edgar H. Evans Oratorical contest with a speech entitled, "An Acute Angle." Ernest L. Boyd was second.

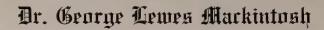
Kitchen placed second in the state contest at Indianapolis, Feb. 20. He had revised his speech, presenting an oration with a new title, "The Arm of the Law."

Doctor George Lewes Mackintosh, president emeritus of Wabash, died Monday evening, Feb. 29, at his home in Mills Place, following an illness that had lasted since December. He was the second prominent figure in Wabash life to pass away within three months. "Doc Mac" was born in Antogonish, Nova Scotia, on Jan. 1, 1860. He spent the great part of his boyhood in Canada, entering the Wabash preparatory school in 1878. After two years there,

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ing testimonials of the cordial approbation of the wise and the good.

After his return, in November, he resumed his labors in College. But he, in common with his associates, experienced some discouragements, in consequence of the insufficiency of funds. But the continued tokens of Divine favor, particularly in the special influences of the Spirit of God, gave courage and inspiréd new hope. Towards the close of the collegiate year he writes thus: "Our efforts for the College during the past year, have not been altogether in vain. The college





Sixth President of Wabash College

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edifice has been rebuilt with improvements; our number of students has increased. During the latter part of the last term, we enjoyed an unusual measure of spiritual influence. Several of the students became hopefully pious.

"Our hope is that the College will be sustained, because the interests of the church and country evidently require it. Since my connection with the Institution as many as forty of the students have afforded evidence of their conversion to God."

he entered the college, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1884. He later was graduated from Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, and subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wooster College in 1903 and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Hanover College in 1908. Ordained by the Presbyterian ministry in 1889 and in 1891, Doctor Mackintosh became pastor of the Fourth church of Indianapolis. He instructed classes in Wabash from 1905 to 1907, carrying on his work in the Indianapolis church at the same time. Then, on April 1, 1907, came his inauguration as president of the college, succeeding Dr. William Patterson Kane. He held the office of president until 1926, when he resigned because of failing health. While in college, he gained fame as an orator, winning the Baldwin and state oratorical contests and placing second in the interstate contest. In 1928 he polled a large number of votes in his campaign as Democratic nominee for representative in Congress from the Ninth District. The death of Dr. Mackintosh was a severe shock to thousands of friends. His ability as an educator was attested by the many honors heaped upon him, while the friendship he showed students and acquaintances won him wide respect.

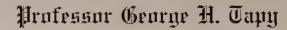
The annual Mills Lecture was given Thursday, March 17, by the Reverend Charles W. Gilkey, Chaplain of the University of Chicago and one of the most highly respected theologians in the country.

Lorentz H. Adolfson, '33, won the right to represent Wabash in the State Peace Oratorical Contest by placing first in a preliminary contest held in the old chapel Tuesday, April 5. Ford Larabee, '34, was second.



A SCENE FROM THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL SERVICE, PRESENTED BY THE WIVES OF MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

President Baldwin's last duty, performed in immediate connection with the College, was his address to the graduating class, at the commencement in July, 1840. He commenced by saying: "The parting counsel of friends is commonly held in grateful remembrance." It was far from the thoughts of those who then heard him that those were indeed to be his parting words, not to the class merely, but to the Institution itself over which he had so ably presided for five years, in its prosperity and in its adversity. His theme was the "Claims of the





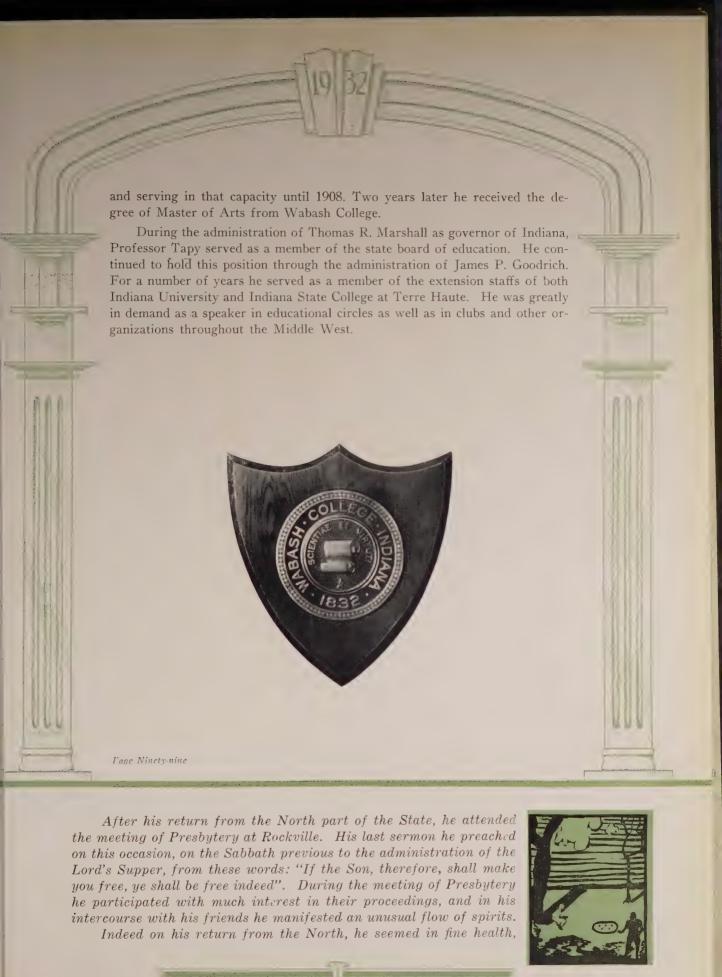
Death claimed the life of a third eminent Wabash man on Thursday, March 31, when Professor George H. Tapy, who had been granted a leave of absence in order to regain his health, died at his home in Mills Place. Professor Tapy left a wide circle of friends, both among alumni and in academic fields, to mourn his loss. He was one of the outstanding authorities of the Middle West on psychology and education, departments which he headed in Wabash for nearly twenty-five years.

Professor Tapy was born in Poland, Indiana, Dec. 26, 1869. In 1890 he was a teacher in the Whitley county schools, becoming superintendent in 1899,

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West upon the services of her Educated Youth". It was ably presented. Soon after commencement, Dr. Baldwin entered upon his last tour of service for the College abroad. He visited, in company with the agent, Mr. James Hanna, a number of the towns and settlements in the North part of the State. On his tour he preached "in season and out of season", lectured often upon the subject of education, and did much to advance the interests of the College.

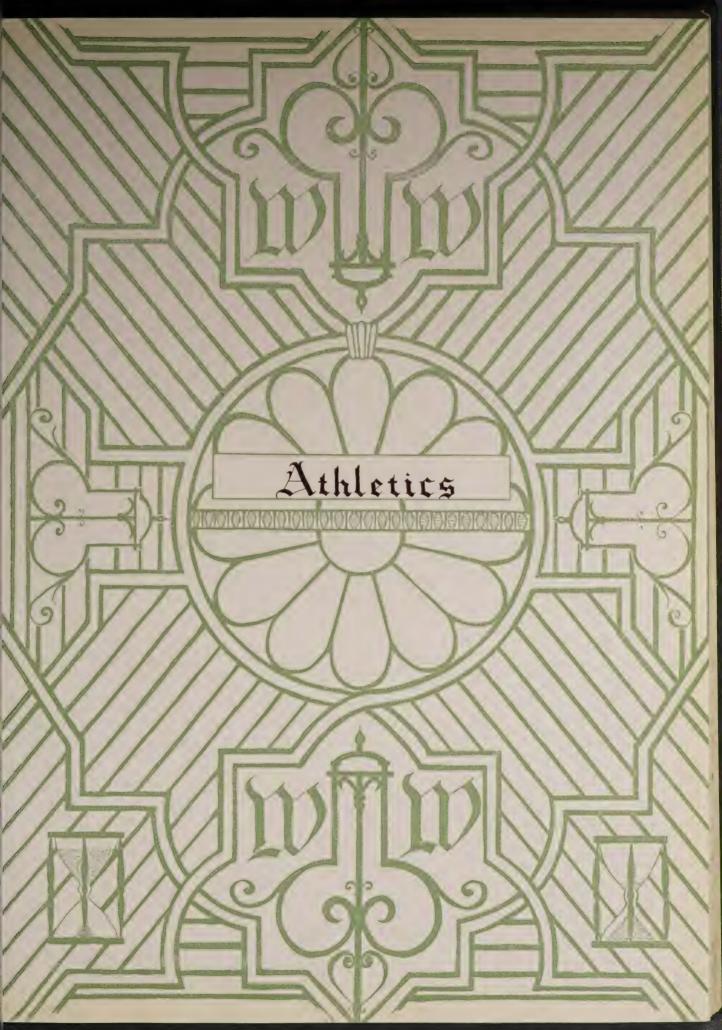


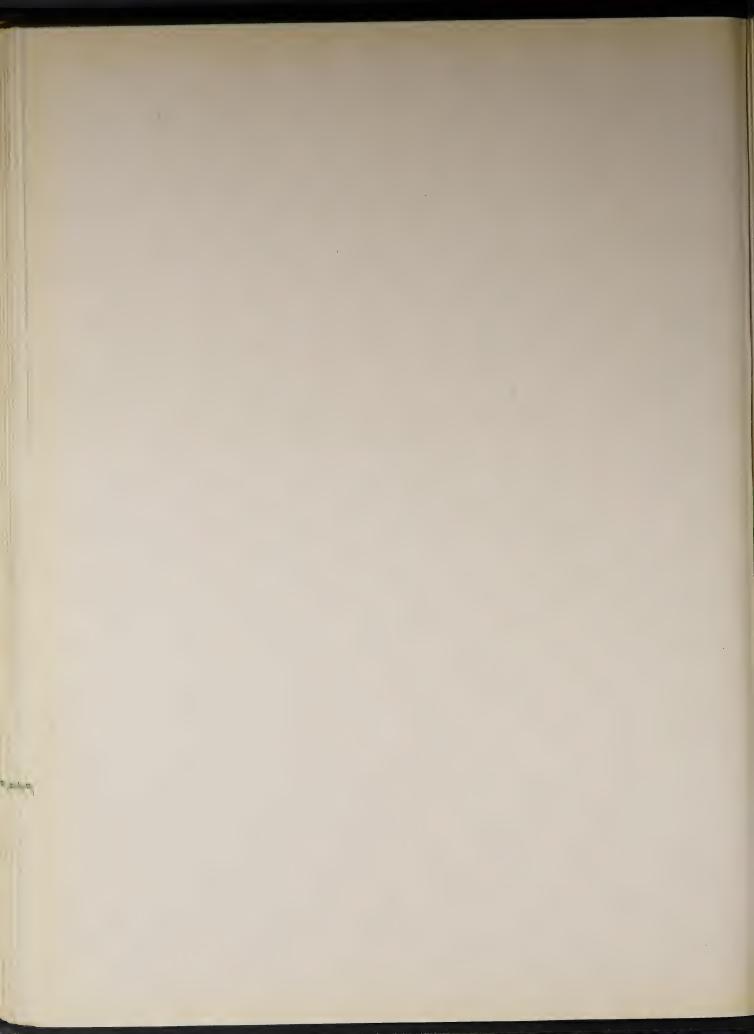


and indulged in the hope that a perfect acclimation had been effected, and that his danger from the bilious tendencies of the climate was passed.

PRESIDENT BALDWIN'S SICKNESS AND DEATH

But shortly after his return from Presbytery, at a meeting of the Faculty of College to make arrangements for the beginning of the term, President Baldwin complained of illness and soon retired, never







Football Team, 1889

- I. E. J. Lloyd, Fred Brewer, John S. McFadden, (Captain)
- II. Edgar Biederwolf, Finley P. Mount, Frank Shull, (Manager), John Branyan, Gaylord S. McClure.
- III. Frank Ericson, Theron McCampbell, A. V. Randall, Blackford M. Condit.

Football



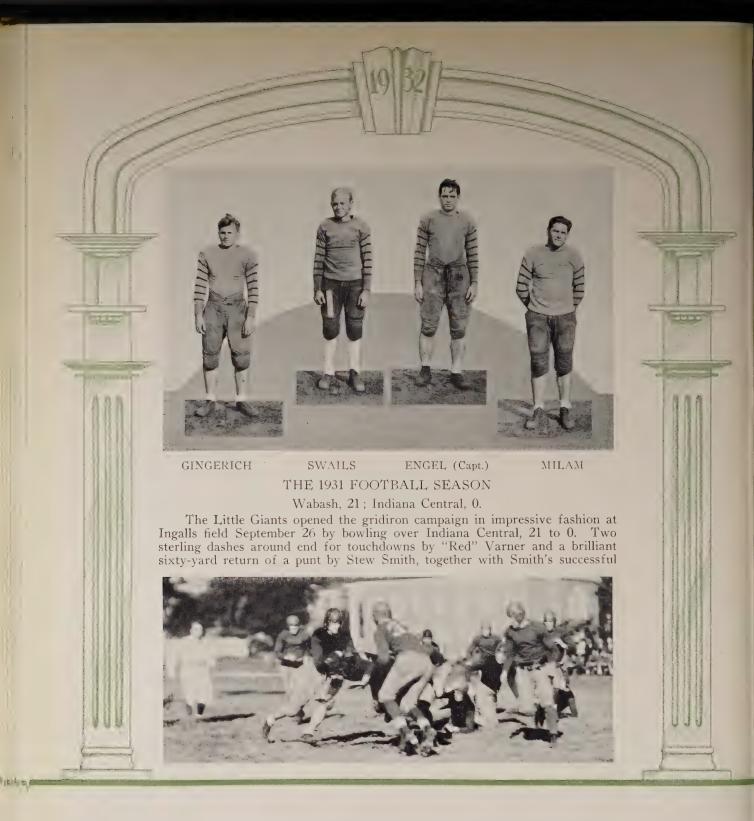
more to cheer those meetings with his benignant smile, nor to guide them by his wisdom.

His attack at first did not seem violent, and it was hoped that it would yield to proper remedies. But this hope was delusive, and after a few days, very alarming symptoms appeared... These at length passed away, and so favorable was the change that he was pronounced convalescent, and there was much hope that he would recover. But the typhoid symptoms returned, and it became apparent that his nervous



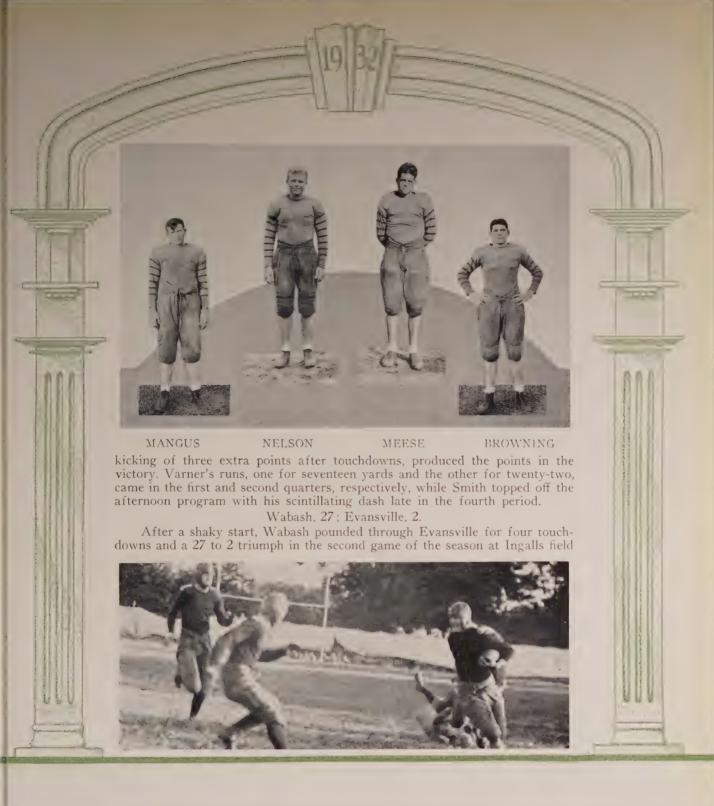
age of fifty, to be thus suddenly called from a great and favorite enterprise and to leave a dependent family, was to him, as it would be to any man, a great trial. But in this mighty conflict of affection and tender interest, faith was triumphant, and all were entrusted to the hands of a covenant God.



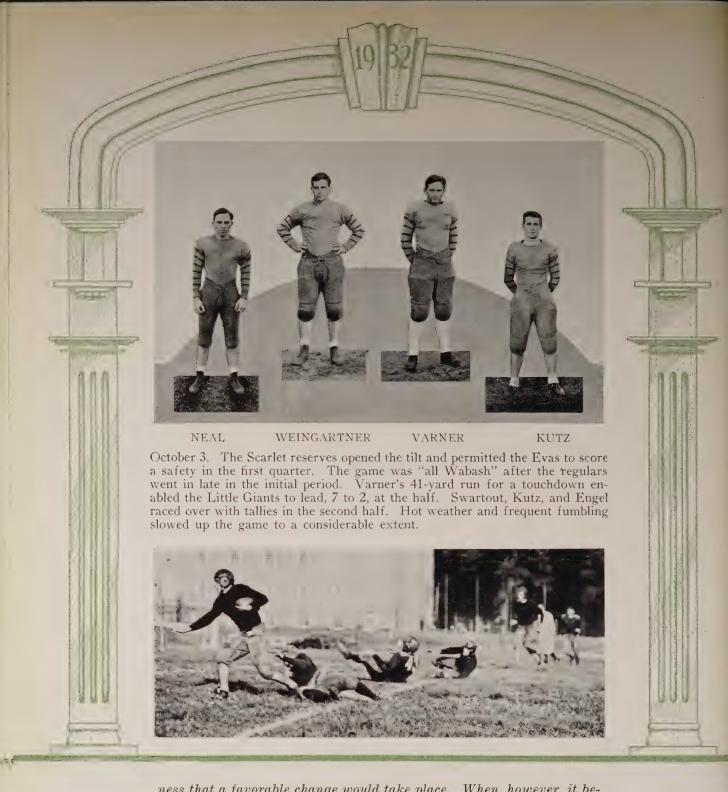


During much of his illness his mind was deranged, and he conversed but little. But in the lucid intervals he expressed a delightful resignation to the will of God and a firm reliance upon the merits of his Redeemer.

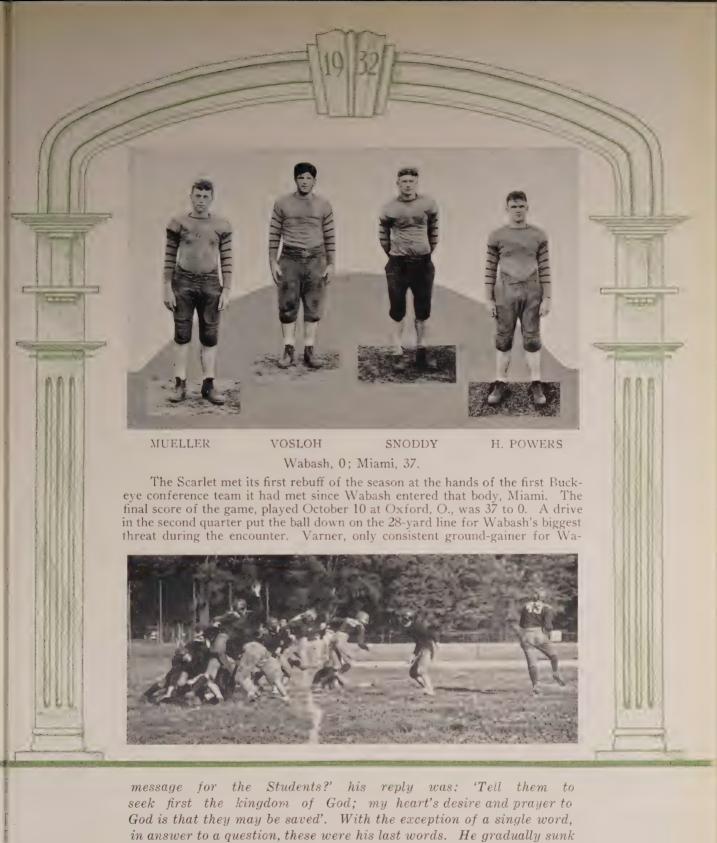
I cannot better give account of the closing scene than in the words of his biographer. "On Saturday, October the 10th, when Prof. H. was standing by his bed-side, he expressed his strong conviction that he was about to die, 'and now, my dear brother', he added, 'the



crisis has come, I shall die, and I wish to say to you and to the world, my trust is in my God. I am a poor sinner, I am willing to be humbled before the universe. My reliance is upon Christ alone'. He then desired his friends, all of them, to unite in prayer for him. He survived several days, but for the most part in a very unconscious state. The sympathies of the whole community had become most painfully awakened by his severe affliction. Unceasing prayer was offered for his recovery, and hopes were entertained almost throughout his sick-



ness that a favorable change would take place. When, however, it became evident that he must die, the Students of College came to take their last look at their beloved instructor. The scene was overpowering and indescribable. After he had lain for some time apparently unconscious, and his departure was looked for every moment, he suddenly revived, and with a cheerful smile recognized the friends that stood around him, calling them by name. He expressed to them that he had great peace of mind. When one asked: 'Have you any



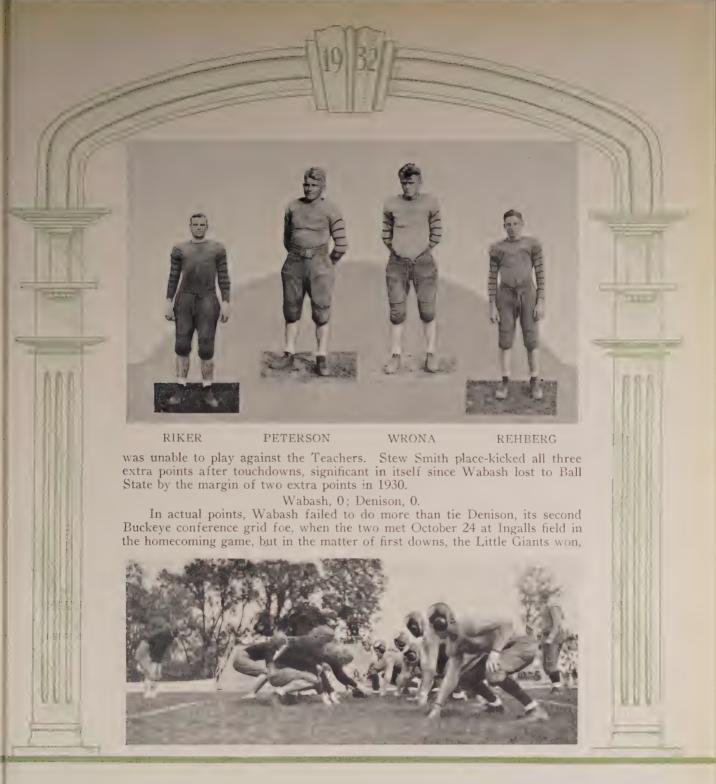
away, until Thursday, the 15th of October, when it pleased God to take him to himself. Those of us who witnessed the scene felt that

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate, Is privileged above the common walks of life, Quite on the verge of Heaven."

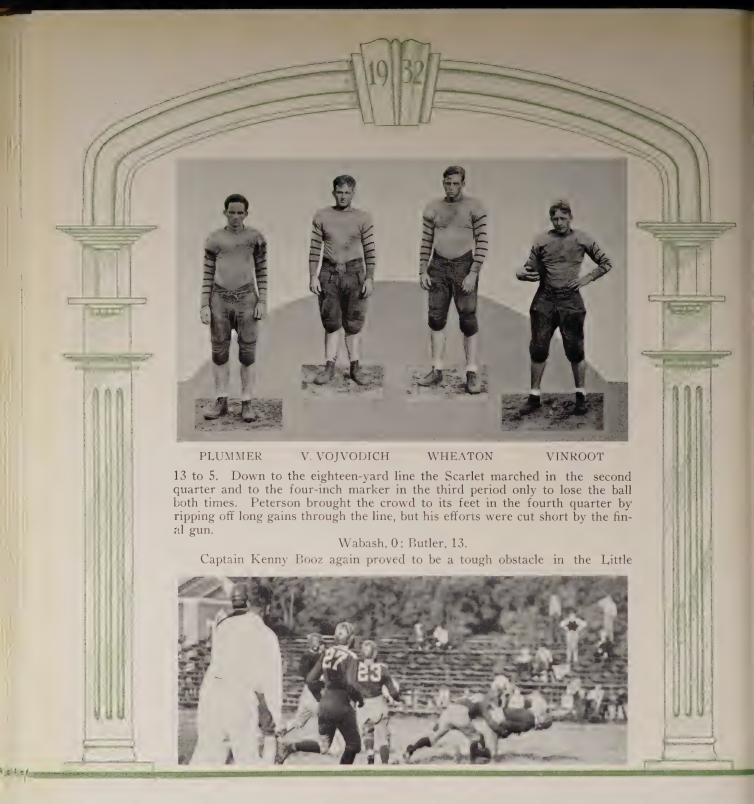


Thus passed away one whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of all who knew him, and whose influence as the first President of Wabash College, will flow on for good down to future generations, even to the end of time.

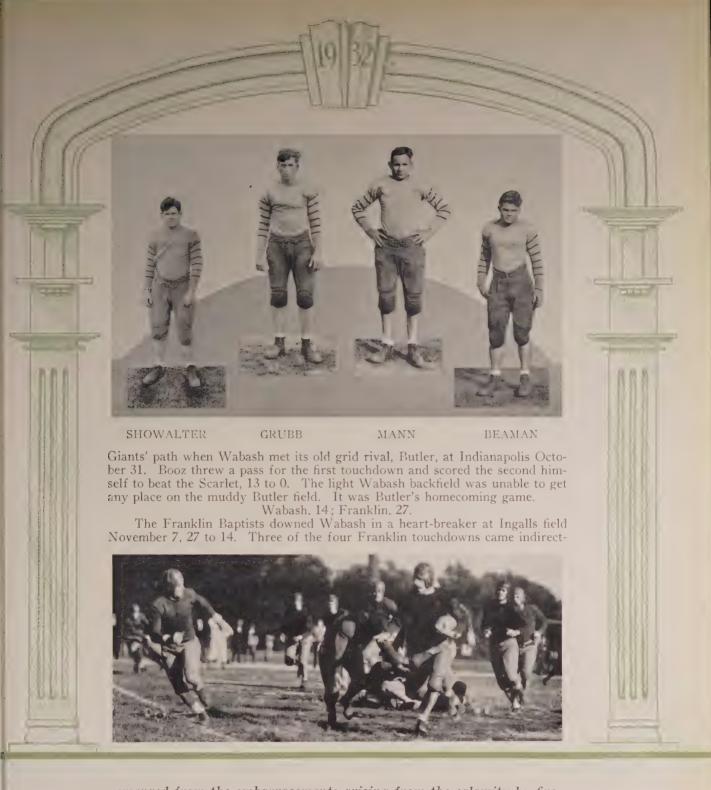
The death of Dr. Baldwin was one of the mysterious visitations of Divine Providence, which often try the faith of those engaged in great and benevolent enterprises. And it is the Christian's faith alone which can pierce the clouds and darkness which surround His throne.



Under Dr. Baldwin's Presidency the College had experienced great prosperity, and one severe calamity. In both its prosperity and its adversity, he had conducted its interest, so far as they fell under his direction, with ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees and patrons of the College, and they had counted on long years of his continued and increased usefulness to the Institution, as well as to the general cause of sound learning and true religion. But his Divine Master chose to remove him to His Upper Kingdom.



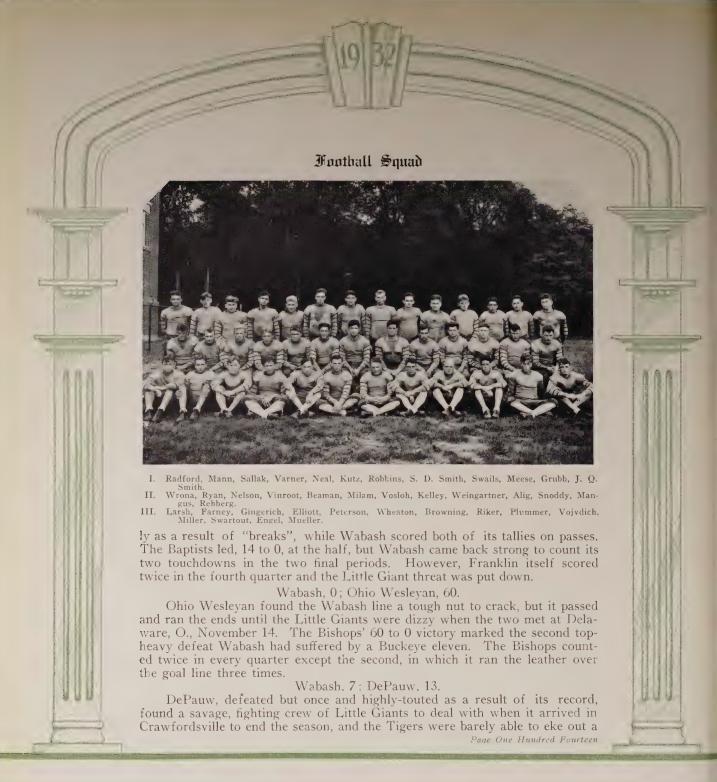
Three classes had been graduated, those of 1838, 1839 and 1840. During the Collegiate year of 1840-41 the Institution was without a President, and less embarrassment was felt from the circumstances that it so occurred there was no Senior Class that year. Entire confidence was expressed by the Trustees and friends of the Institution, in the abilities of the Professors to conduct its interests during the vacancy. Yet all felt that the College had sustained a great loss, and it was the more severely felt from the fact that the Institution had not fully



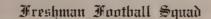
emerged from the embarrassments arising from the calamity by fire. The remaining officers of College, three in number, felt that a vast responsibility rested upon them, and under this responsibility they received the cordial support of the Trustees, and the warm sympathies of a friendly public.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SECOND PRESIDENT AND CHANGE IN PROFESSORSHIPS

Anxious thought was soon turned to the question of a successor in the Presidency of the College.



Upon this subject great solicitude was felt, both at home and abroad. The Trustees had frequent meetings for consultation, and opened a somewhat extensive correspondence with the patrons of the Institution. The Divine direction was earnestly sought. After very mature deliberation, and obtaining the advice of those able to judge, the selection from many individuals named settled upon the present incumbent by a unanimous vote of the Board, and the Rev. Charles White, then of Owego, N. Y., was appointed successor to Dr. Baldwin,





- Schwartz, Heath, Reinert, Brownlee, Whitney, Foster, Hartfelter, Davis, R. Blackburn, Lyons,
- Barnett, Inskip, Bardach.

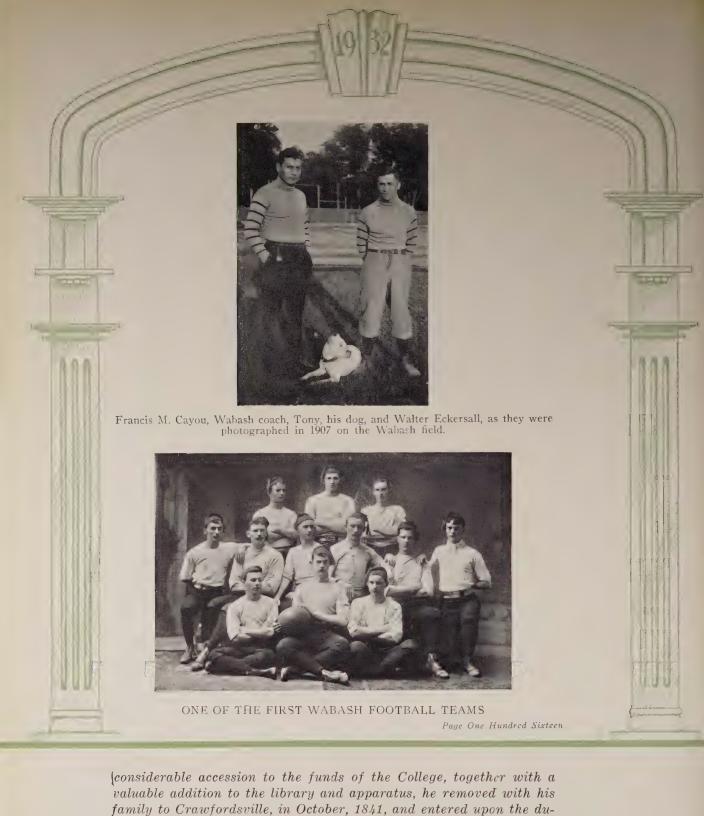
 Tevis, Tower, Gerow, Robertson, Mason, W. Blackburn, Arbogast, Hoke, Fulton, Hazelrigg, Coach Paterson.
- Coach Paterson.
 Stierwalt, Meyers, Frasor, Underwood, Crisler, Joyce, Null, Berns, Powers, Visscher, Russell, Harting.

victory. Wabash led, 7 to 0, for almost three quarters as a result of a touchdown scored on a pass, Swartout to Smith, in the first period. But the Little Giants were unable to keep the much-publicized Don Wheaton of DePauw in check late in the game, although he failed to get away on any of his long hikes. Wheaton, in the dying minutes of the third period, raced twelve yards for De-Pauw's first touchdown, and he tossed a pass to Bradley for the second.

Three victories, five defeats, and one scoreless tie were chalked up by the Little Giants during the 1931 football season. Competition was stiffer than it had been for several years, especially in Buckeye conference games. Wabash received crushing defeats at the hands of two Ohio elevens, Miami and Ohio Wesleyan, while its game with a third, Denison, ended in a 0 to 0 deadlock. The best football of the year was played in the brilliant battle the Little Giants staged against DePauw in the final encounter.

Page One Hundred Fifteen

and second President of Wabash College, April 6th, 1841, and at the same meeting Professor Hovey was requested to spend the ensuing summer at the East, to procure the acceptance of his appointment by the President elect, and to cooperate with him in procuring funds, and an enlargement of the library and apparatus. Mr. Thomas S. Milligan was appointed Tutor for six months during his absence. Dr. White accepted his appointment in June, and after a brief agency in behalf of the College, in connection with Prof. H., which resulted in a very



(considerable accession to the funds of the College, together with a valuable addition to the library and apparatus, he removed with his family to Crawfordsville, in October, 1841, and entered upon the duties of his office. His appointment gave very general satisfaction to the friends of the College, and the Institution received a new impulse for enlargement and usefulness.

The Trustees had continued the agency of Mr. James Hanna in the West, and had employed some other means to procure endow-

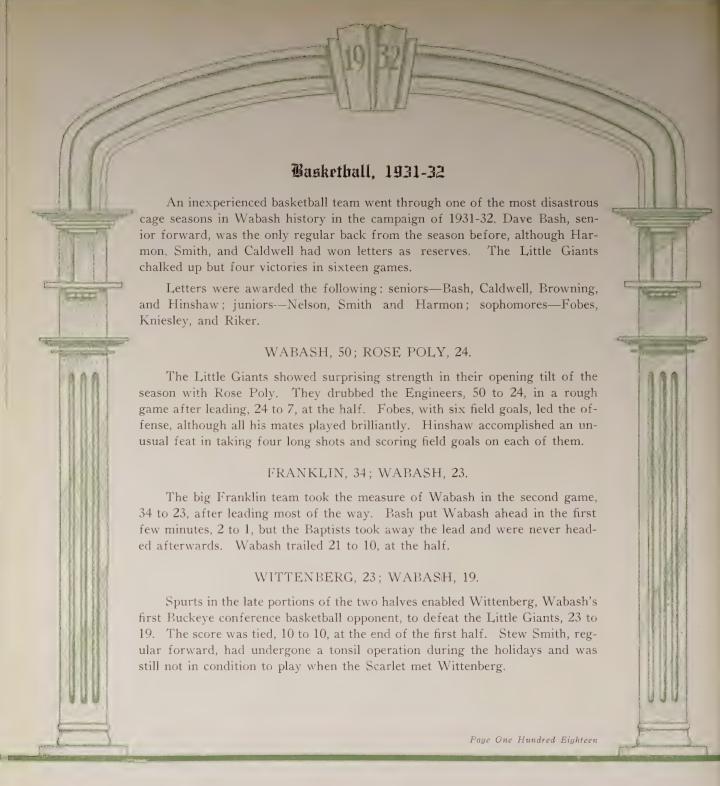


Baskethall Team, 1925

Sitting: De Vol, Cowan, Shanklin, Coffel, Chadwick, (Captain) Grater, Robinson, Burdette.

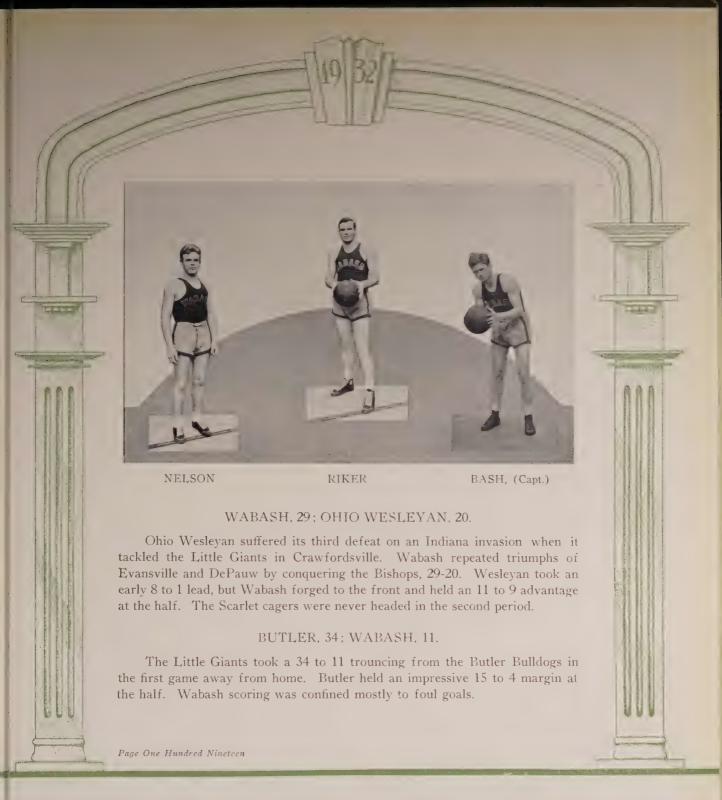
Standing: Cripe, McLain, Thompson, Edwards, Etter.

Baskethall



ments for the Institution; most, however, that was obtained was in the form of scholarships, to be repaid in tuition as the contributors should wish, together with some additional pledges to the Presidency. Like other young Institutions in a new country, the College was obliged to struggle with embarrassments from the want of funds.

At their meeting in July, 1841, the Trustees changed the Professorship of Mr. Mills, from that of Languages to that of the Greek Language and Literature. At the same meeting they appointed Hosea

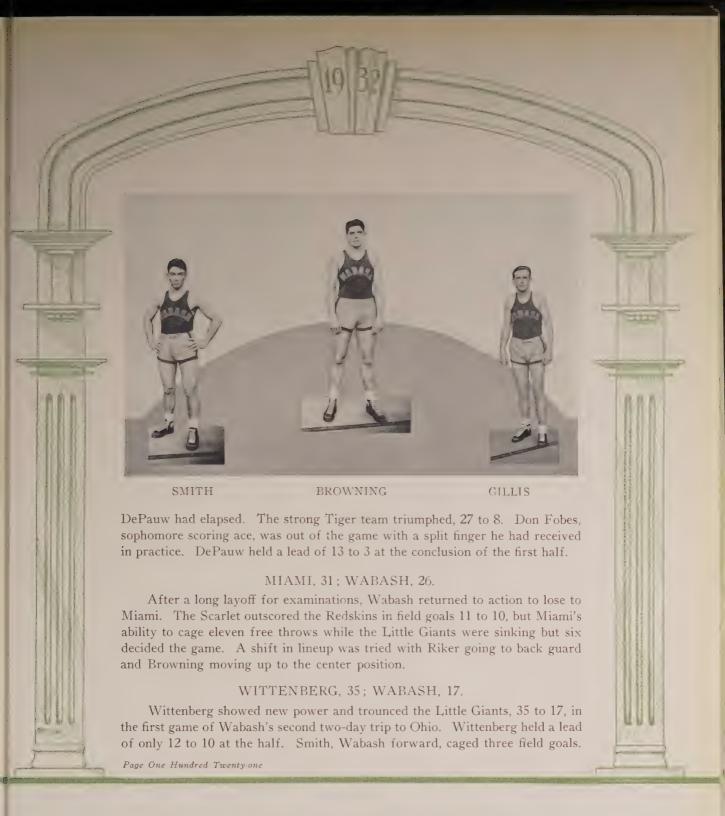


D. Humphreys, Esq., a graduate of Amherst College, and then a practicing Attorney at Crawfordsville, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. One object in this appointment was, by increasing the number of Teachers, to allow one alternately from the several departments, to be abroad in behalf of the College, and to lecture upon Common and Collegiate Education. In pursuance of this plan Prof. Mills spent four months and a half in the first part of the year 1842, in the northern and eastern counties of the State, as soliciting agent for



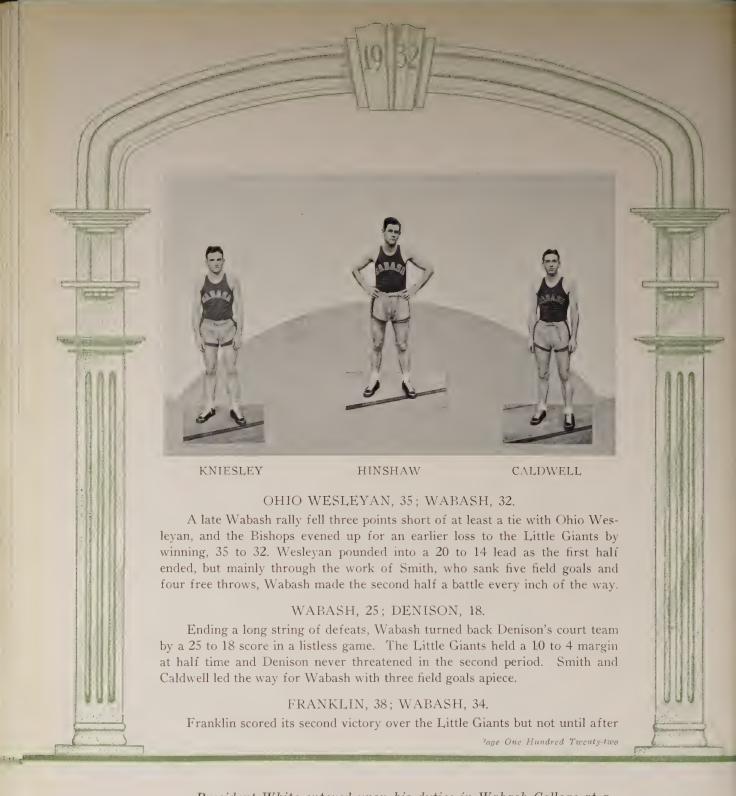
the College and lecturer on Popular Education. He lectured in twenty-three counties, and obtained 2,337 dollars for the College. This plan was not prosecuted further, owing in part to the failure of Professor Thomson's health, which required the labors of all the officers at the Institution.

Professor Humphreys, well qualified in intellect, high moral endowments, and literary taste, entered with much zeal upon the duties of his office, and devoted two years of arduous and valuable labors



to the interests of instruction, after which he resigned, in obedience, as he judged, to imperious duties arising from the condition of his private interests.

President White was inaugurated at the Commencement in July, 1842. The address to the President and the presentation of the keys of the Institution were by the Hon. Tilghman A. Howard. This valuable address, together with the able inaugural by the President, has been presented to the public through the press.



President White entered upon his duties in Wabash College at a time when its financial affairs were much embarrassed. The debt to the State, contracted soon after the burning of the College, had not been paid; nor was the income of the Institution suffcient to pay the salaries of the officers, and meet other current expenses. So that, from year to year, the College was becoming more involved. The number of Students, however, was gradually increasing, and so far as prospects for usefulness were concerned, everything was flattering.

Baskethall Squad Smith, Coffman, Hall, Kniesley, Browning, Fobes, Bash. Thornton, Caldwell, Harman, Riker, Gillis, Nelson, Hinshaw, Coach Vaughan. a terrific struggle. The Baptists led, 17 to 12, at the half, but Wabash spurted to tie the count at 33 to 33 when the gun sounded. Five points in the overtime

period to one for Wabash won the game for Franklin.

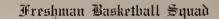
WABASH, 24; MIAMI, 23.

Wabash snatched a victory from Miami in the last minutes of play after the Redskins had held the lead nearly all the time. Miami was ahead, 15 to 13, at the end of the first half. Harman's two field goals came in handy during the Scarlet's closing rally. With the exception of the last few minutes in which Wabash grabbed the lead, the game was listless and marked with ragged playing.

DEPAUW, 31 WABASH, 21.

DePauw took its second victory over the Little Giants on its home court at Page One Hundred Twenty-three

Under the circumstances, it was thought expedient that Prof. Mills should spend a year at the East. One object of his agency, however, was to obtain the means to replace to the Library the amount of the "Stone Legacy". The account of this legacy is as follows: A gentleman of Massachusetts, by the name of Stone, when about to die placed, by will, fifteen thousand dollars in the hands of three gentlemen, to appropriate for the advancement of piety, as they should judge best. When the writer of this sketch was acting as agent for the College, during its





I. Rovenstein, Mayor, Chase, Robbins, Oren, Kernodle.

II. Crisler, Joyce, Heath, Berns, Mason, Russell, Harting, Andrews, Coach Paterson.

Greencastle, 31 to 21. The Tigers sprang into an early lead and maintained it throughout the game although the Scarlet, after trailing, 18 to 8, at the half, played on even terms with them through the last period. Fobes led in scoring with three field goals.

BUTLER, 23; WABASH, 16.

When the Bulldogs came here to close the season for the Little Giants, they found stronger opposition than when they met Wabash earlier in the season. Wabash stepped into a lead at the start and was ahead, 13 to 7, when the gun sounded for the end of the first half. Butler's long-range artists pulled themselves into shape in the second long enough to put the invaders into the front, however, and Wabash fell in the closing game of the season.

Page One Hundred Twenty-four

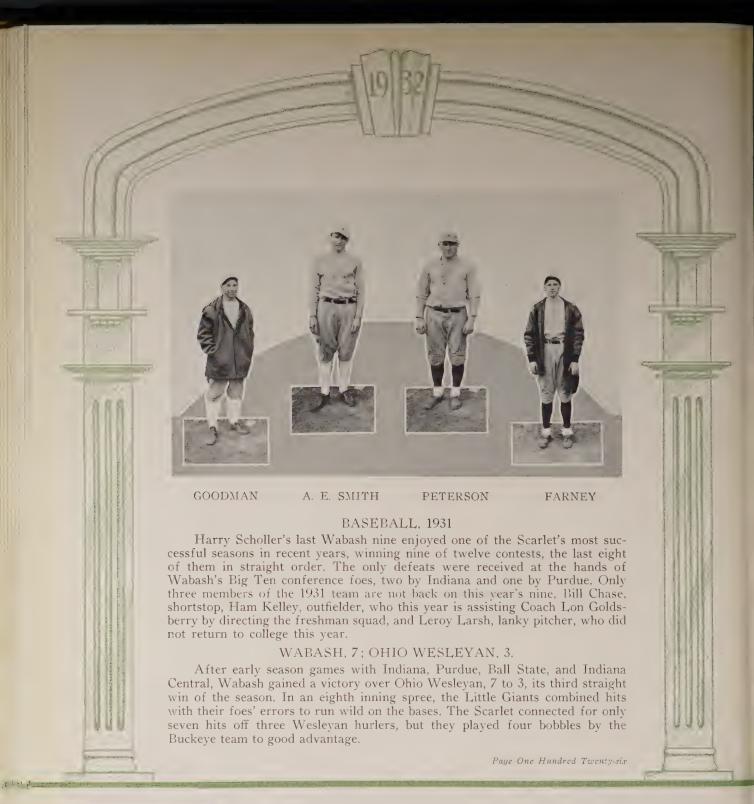
early history in 1834, he applied to these gentlemen for a portion of these funds for the purchase of books to constitute the foundation of a library for Wabash College. They generously gave one thousand dollars for this object. A part of this money had been expended, under the advice of the first President, in the purchase of choice standard works, most of which were burnt in the conflagration of the College. The Trustees felt bound to place the whole amount in the library, according to the design of the gentleman making the appropriation, and



Basehall Team, 1909

- I. Starbuck, Gisler, Bridges.
- II. Winnie, Warbritton, Ash, Bowers, (Captain), W. Lambert, Herron.
- III. Gipe, Adams, Puckett, Rowe, Irwin, Jones

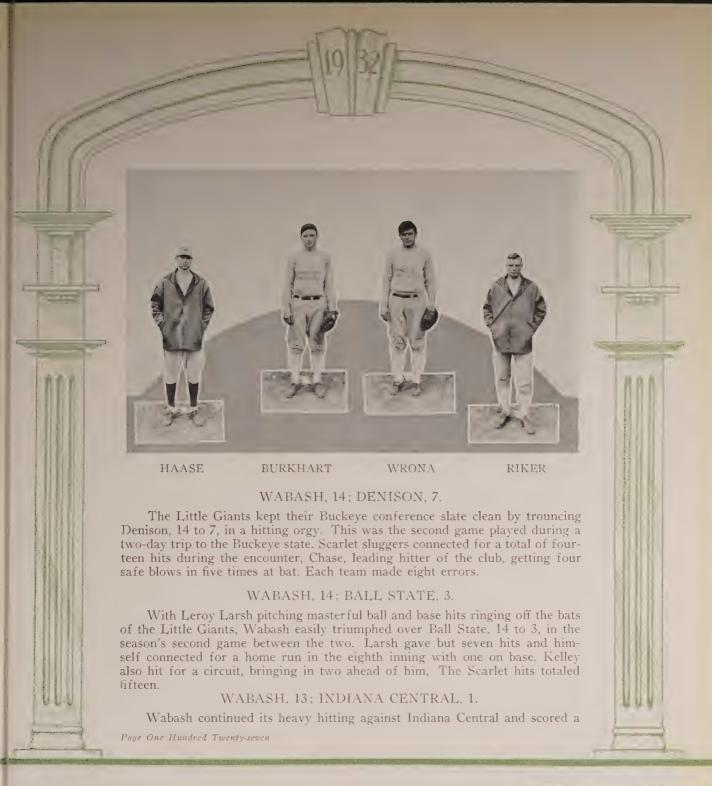
Basehall





authorized Professor Mills to make this one special object of his agency, and thus the whole amount of the "Stone Legacy" was replaced to the library in 1843; besides, his agency gave temporary relief to the Institution in its pecuniary embarrassments.

Application was made to the Legislature for relief in respect to the debt of eight thousand dollars, by their excusing the College from the payment of interest for five years. This request was not granted, but a special act was passed, allowing the payment of interest to be



suspended for five years, at the expiration of which, principal and interest were to be paid. Many friends of education in the Legislature, as well as other gentlemen of eminent influence in the State, were in favor of remitting the whole debt, as an act of public beneficence But it became evident that nothing of this kind could be expected; and the Trustees addressed themselves to the use of the best means in their power to sustain the Institution, and procure the funds to liquidate this heavy debt.



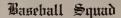


Allusion has already been made to the decline of Professor Thomson's health. During the summer of 1841 he had slight bleeding at the lungs; he, however, recovered from it so as to have little fear of its recurrence. But it returned in the fall term, and with severity in the winter of 1842, when he was laid aside from his labors in College. He gradually declined till January 3d, 1843, when he died the peaceful



and triumphant death of the Christian, at the age of thirty-eight. The following obituary notice was published soon after his death:

"Rev. John S. Thomson, late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Wabash College, was the second son of the Rev. John Thomson. He was born at Springfield, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 4th, 1804. His childhood and youth were of a thoughtful cast. At the age of twenty-one years he made a public profession of religion, by uniting with the Presbyterian church in his native place,





I. Wrona, A. E. Smith, Shepherd, Goodman, Hinshaw, Beaman.

II. Lafollette, Gehle, Engle, Burkhart, Coach Goldsberry, Riker, Baldwin, Dessery, Thompson, Haase. III. Kelley, Peterson, Meese, Harman, Horton, Farney, Nusbaum, (Manager).

of a pitching hole and enabled Wabash to defeat DePauw, 4 to 1, for the second time of the season. It was the eighth straight victory for the Little Giants. Lafollette gave the Tigers only three hits, two of them in the ninth inning, allowing DePauw to load the bases.

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then under the pastoral care of his father. He received his education under private instruction at home, till he was prepared to enter the Senior Class in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, at which Institution he was graduated at the age of twenty-two. He was licensed to preach the gospel at the age of twenty-four, and the following year was ordained by the Cincinnati Presbytery; after which he labored in the ministry in the Wabash country, for several years, and many now rejoice in Christian hope, who, it is believed, will be recognized in the final day, as the seals of his ministry.

Intramural and Minor Sports

CROSS COUNTRY

Under the able coaching of "Coke" Canine, a former Wabash track star, the newly-organized cross country team, composed of sophomores, had five contests, winning only one, but showing promise of rapid development next year.

The team got off to a flying start by defeating Butler 27 to 28. In the next three meets, however, the harriers failed to make a strong showing against Durdue, and lost to DePauw and to Ball State by one point. A return meet with DePauw at the Scarlet homecoming resulted in defeat by a close score.

The members of the team usually ran in the following order: Bomberger, Kniesley, Boots, Newell, Hall, and Whetzel. None of these men will be lost by graduation.

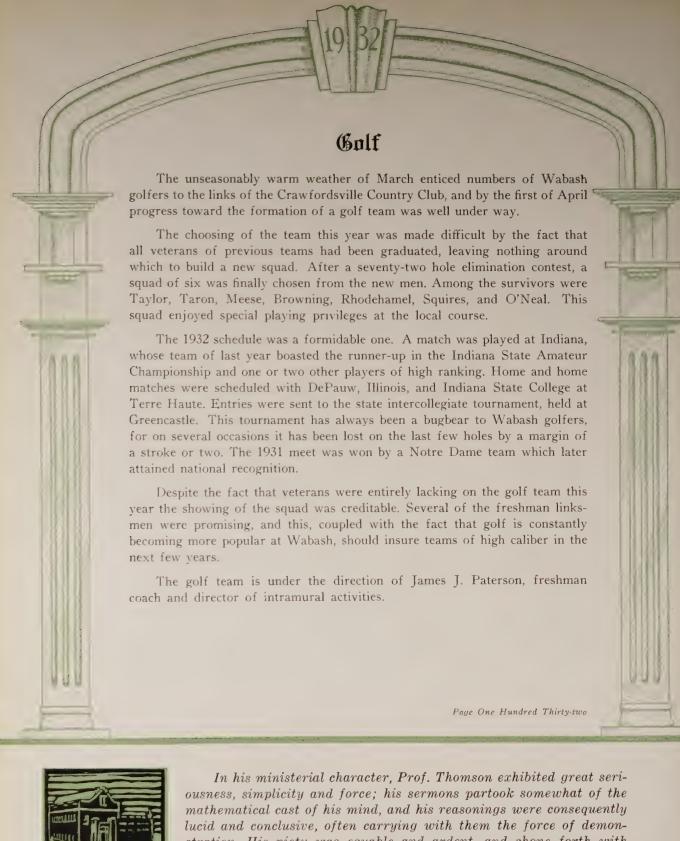


I. Newell, Coach Canine, Bomberger, II. Boots, Kniesley,

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But being somewhat of a delicate constitution, he suffered much from the hardships and diseases of a new country. He was one of the original Trustees of Wabash College, and in 1834, accepted the appointment to the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the same Institution, which he filled with honor and success till laid aside from its active duties, by his last illness, not quite one year previous to his death.

As a teacher, he was ever kind, faithful and efficient; as an associate, counsellor, and friend, he was affectionate, judicious and safe.





stration. His piety was equable and ardent, and shone forth with peculiar brilliancy under the repeated afflictions which he experienced in the death of his children, four out of five of whom, preceded him to the eternal world.

INTRAMURALS STANDINGS T.F. C.C. V.B. B.B. Total Phi Gamma Delta.....21 23 29 21 94 3 Kappa Sigma....tie 13 29 Lambda Chi Alpha....tie 3 21 5 Independents _____5 5 15 45 70 Faculty 0 0 45 14 58 11: 5 5 26 Phi Delta Theta......13 0 5 5 23 7 5 Tau Kappa Epsilon..... 5 5 22 Delta Tau Delta..... 5 3 5 18 Beta Theta Pi..... 5 0 15 Beta Kappa..... 0 10 Phi Gamma Delta led the intraumural standings at the time the vearbook went to press with a total of 94 points. Handball, playground baseball, and track remained to be played off. A play-off of a tie for first place in the touch football league between the Kappa Sigs and the Lambda Chis was to have been held shortly after spring vacation. The point standing in the intraumural league depended a great deal upon the winner of that game since both were running side by side for second place honors. First place earned for the winner 45 points, while the loser's share was 29 points. Were the Kappa Sigs to win, their total would have reached 90 points, a comfortable margin over the Lambda Chis' 58 if the latter lost, but the two fraternities would be tied at 74 points for second place in the standings if the Lambda Chis won the final game. In the above chart, T. F. stands for touch football, C. C. for cross-country, V. B. for volleyball, and B. B. for basketball, the only four sports in which competition had been held on April 15. The volleyball league provided some close competition. At the conclusion Page One Hundred Thirty-three

His last sickness was borne with great fortitude, and unwavering confidence in God, and with entire submission to the Divine will. The views he had of the great plan of salvation, often filled him with rapture. Repeatedly, when questioned on the state of his mind, he said, "I feel that I am on a rock". In contemplating heaven, he would say, "I long to be there, but I hope I shall be patient in waiting my Father's time". He frequently spoke of the purity of heaven as delightful in anticipation. He arranged all his temporal affairs with great calm-



of the race, three teams, the Phi Gams, the Faculty, and the Lambda Chis, were locked in a three-way tie for first place. The Faculty team won, defeating its two rivals for the championship in the play-offs, while the Phi Gams beat out the Lambda Chis for second place.

The basketball loop found some of the best playing ability it had produced for several years. The Faculty team proved a strong threat, but inability of certain of its members to be present for several games cost the Pedagogues several games after they had made a strong start in their season schedule, and they had to be content with fourth place. The title was won by the Independents.

The Lambda Chis final standings in intra season of 1930-31 173 points. The Phi with 154 points, and with 72½. The Lamb point standing in con tramural title late in the last two events on ground ball and the Gams previously had the handball tourney.



topped the field in the mural athletics for the with a grand total of Gams finished second the Faculty was third da Chis boosted their tendorship for the inthe season by winning the calendar, playtrack meet. The Phi annexed first place in

JAMES J. PATERSON

Intramurals, under the supervision of James J. Paterson, has grown from an indifferent and loosely-bound to an interesting and well-organized program of athletic activities in the past few years. Before Pat took over the direction of the leagues and contests, intramurals were participated in by only a few men, schedules were juggled about, and oftentimes, when the seasons were over, no one knew who had actually won.

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ness, and spoke of dying, as one speaks of taking a journey, and took great pleasure in committing his wife and only surviving son to God.

A few hours before his death, he felt that the time of his departure was at hand, and that he was just entering Heaven. A short time before he expired, being asked whether all was peace within, he said, "yes, peace, peace," and his clear eye which rested on his friends around him, beamed with joy. Those who surrounded his dying couch felt the sentiment of the poet:

Lately intramurals have become attractive to Wabash men. Last year a total of 254 students took part in some kind of intramural activity, while a total of 595 were registered in all the sports together. The latter can be explained by the fact that many men participated in two, three and sometimes four or five different sports.

Paterson was assisted this year in the direction of intramural athletics by Merritt Swails, student intramural manager.



MERRITT A. SWAILS

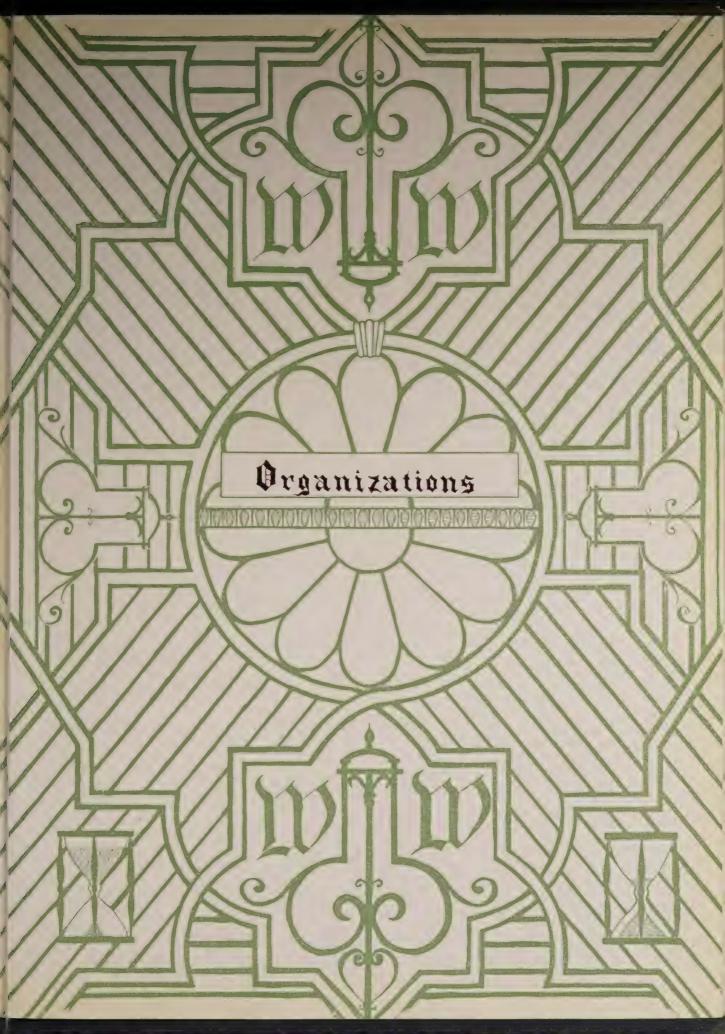
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"How sweet the scene, when Christians die, When holy souls retire to rest, How mildly beams the closing eye, How gently heaves the expiring breast".

In the death of Professor Thomson, the institution with which he was connected, lost an able and efficient teacher, and the cause of education, an ardent friend and able advocate."



In April, 1843, Rev. William Twining, a graduate of Yale College, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and delivered his inaugural address at the annual commencement, in July following. He accepted the appointment with the condition that he should not enter upon the duties of his Professorship till the expiration of one year from the time of his inauguration. During the sickness of Prof. Thomson, and the year of Prof. Twining's absence, the duties of this Professorship were divided between President

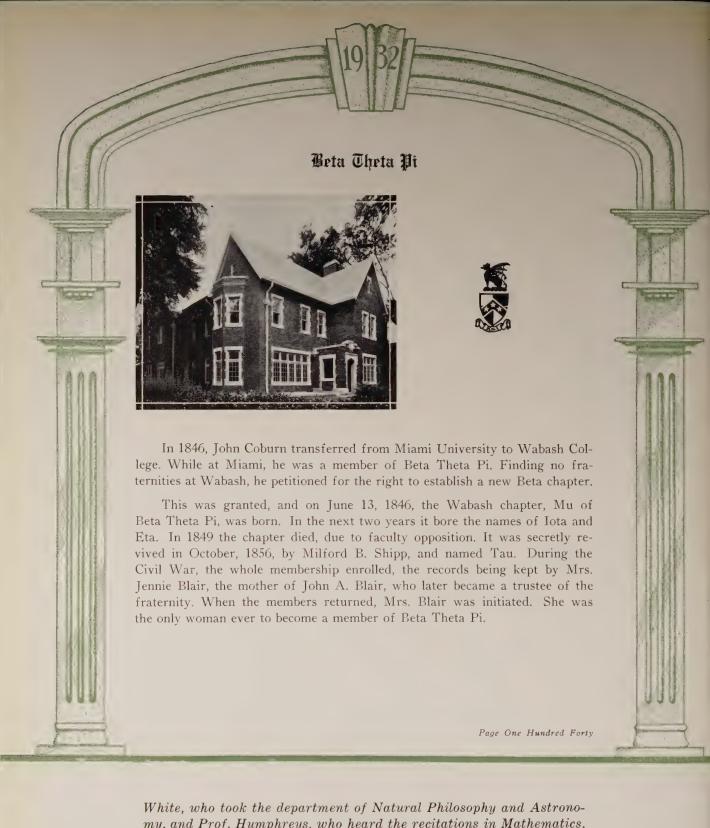






Lyccum Hall, Birthplace of Local Fraternities.

Fraternities

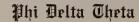


White, who took the department of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and Prof. Humphreys, who heard the recitations in Mathematics, assisted by a Tutor. These duties were ably and satisfactorily discharged. Prof. Twining entered upon his Professorship, September, 1844, with the experience of an able teacher, and the zeal of a mature and enthusiastic mathematician. A portion of the year previous, he



devoted to the interests of the College at the East, chiefly, however, in connection with the "Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West".

Owing to the great pecuniary reverses, both at the East and the West, many generous patrons of Western Literary and Theological Institutions had not been able to redeem their pledges for patronage.







Indiana Beta of Phi Delta Theta was installed at Wabash April 30, 1850, by E. C. Johnston, a transfer from Indiana University. Soon afterward, he initiated G. H. White, class of 1852, and they formed the nucleus for the new chapter.

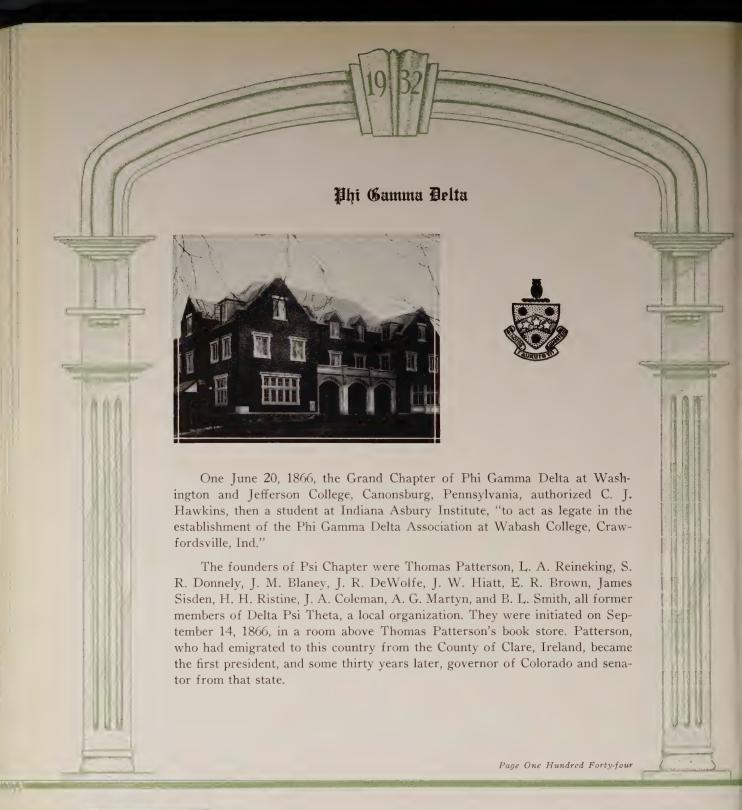
From the time of its founding at Wabash until February 27, 1863, Phi Delta Theta remained *sub rosa* due to strict college rulings against fraternities. On the above date, after the college bans on fraternities had been lifted, Phi Delta Theta and Beta Theta Pi, the only two fraternities at Wabash at the time, held a joint banquet in Calliopean Hall in celebration of their new freedom.

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These failures, together with the continued pressure upon the moneyed institutions of the country, had brought several of our most valuable Colleges at the West, and those earliest established, under great embarrassments. These institutions had been founded chiefly by the liberal donations of the friends of Christian Education at the East. Deep interest was still felt in their perpetuity and prosperity. A willing-



ness was also manifested to afford further aid. But the number of applications for these, and for others of less importance, rendered it evident that some system must be adopted, by which these claims, various and sometimes conflicting, should be properly estimated and met, according to the dictates of a just discrimination.





PATRONAGE OF THE COLLEGE SOCIETY— MR. SNEED'S AGENCY

The first movement towards this systematic effort was made in 1843, and the Society above alluded to was organized, under the patronage and direction of some of the most enlightened Christian philanthropists in the land, who soon secured the very efficient services



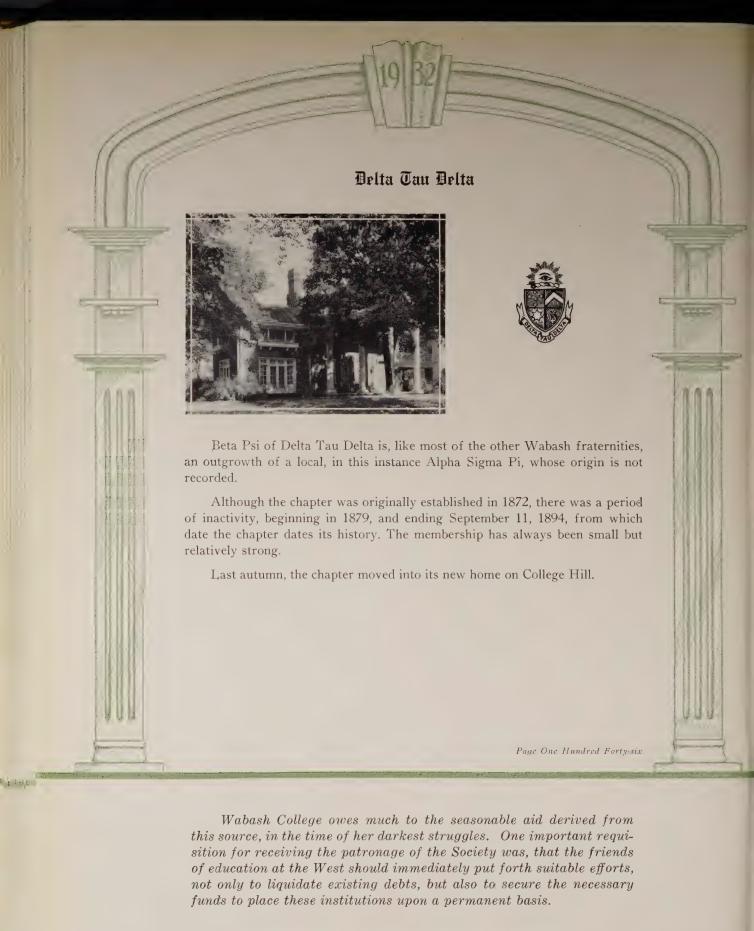
D. P. Wachs, L. M. Ludwig, E. E. Peterson, J. F. Gandall, H. G. Gleason, T. R. Heffner.

D. P. Wachs, L. M. Ludwig, E. E. Peterson, J. F. Gandall, H. G. Gleason, T. R. Heffner.
 Oakley Jenks, G. V. Underwood, H. E. Berns, I. A. Powers, D. M. Klevorn, L. I. Lane, A. Y. Thornell, F. R. Frankenfield, J. O. Kennedy.
 P. D. Newell, Tom Creigh, Jr., M. L. Brown, R. A. Ames, J. R. Elliott, P. H. Mueller, G. E. Radford, R. H. Rhodehamel, A. C. Bomberger, H. R. Memering, R. L. Moseley.
 K. C. Lovgren, S. A. Tweedle, W. C. Hugles, H. R. Powers, M. C. Browning, J. M. Plummer, C. T. Calloway, E. L. Engel, J. M. Shepherd, D. P. Meese.

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of their present judicious and devoted Secretary, Rev. Theron Baldwin. The object of the Society was to give such immediate aid as would enable these institutions to throw off their embarrassments, and at the same time go steadily forward in their career of usefulness. The wisdom and utility of the measure have been fully tested, as will amply appear from the published documents of the Society.

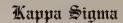






Temporary agency was performed about this time for Wabash College, by Messrs. James Hanna and O. P. Jennison.

In October, 1843, Rev. Samuel K. Sneed was appointed agent for the College, and continued his labors for something more than two years, and did much, not only in raising funds, but to awaken a deeper interest in the cause of education, in the length and breadth of the







The Alpha Pi chapter of Kappa Sigma was organized on February 1, 1895, the fifty-third of the fraternity's one hundred and eight chapters. The oldest of the chapters in the United States is that of the University of Virginia, founded in 1869, but according to tradition the fraternity was first founded at the Italian University of Bologna in the year 1400, A. D.

Kappa Sigma's early history at Wabash was centered around its first chapter house on South Washington Street. From there it moved to West Main Street, and in 1927 erected its present home on West College Street.

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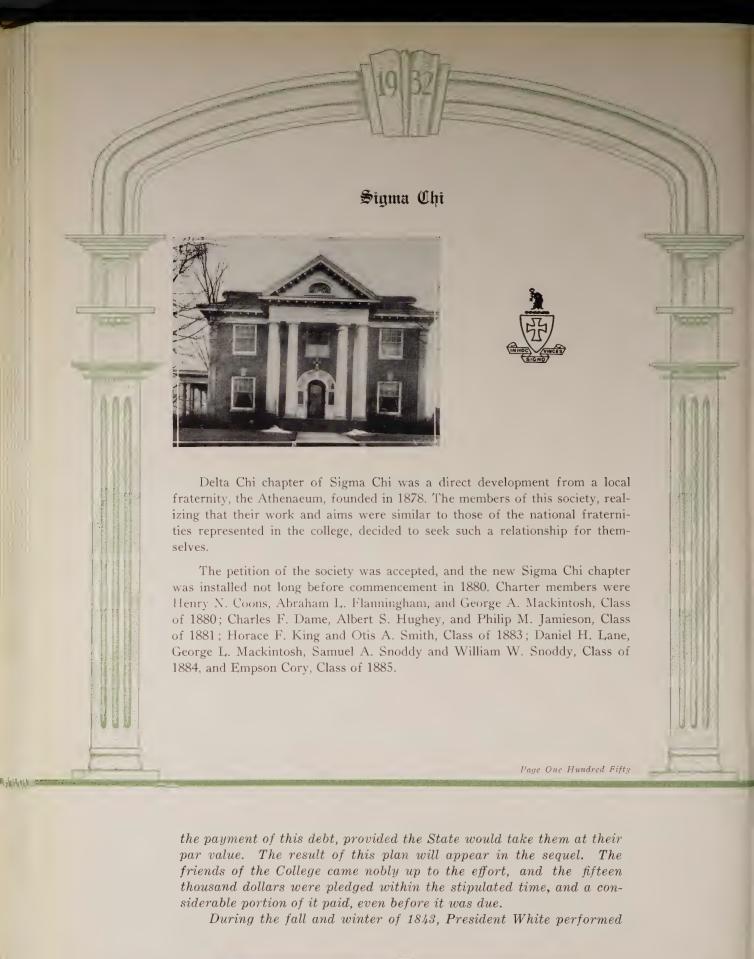
State. In the second year of his labors, he commenced a subscription, to be binding and payable on the first of January, 1846, upon the condition that fifteen thousand dollars should be pledged by that time. This sum was just about the amount of debt which the College then owed, including the debt to the State. It was evident to some friends of the College that this sum, deducting the expense of raising it, and



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the probable failure of some subscriptions, would not be sufficient to liquidate the debt. It seemed to them it would be a fair operation to procure Indiana State bonds to an amount sufficient to cover the debt due from the College to the State.

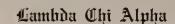
Four individuals, therefore, upon their own responsibility, procured the State Bonds, and put them at the disposal of the Board, for





an agency in Western New York, where he was very cordially and liberally met. The proceeds of his agency passed to the cause of Western Education, through the Society under whose direction agencies of this kind had fallen.

Soon after Professor Twining entered upon the duties of his Professorship, Prof. Humphreys resigned. His connection with the In-



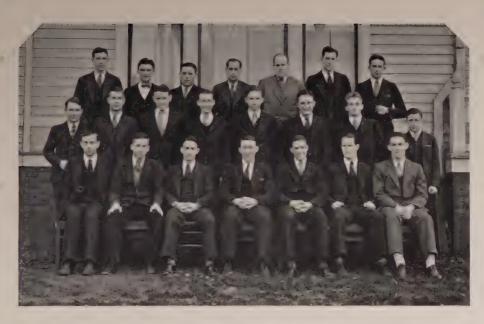




In 1915, a local group known as the Barb's Association, whose history is uncertain, became affiliated with the National Federation of Commons Clubs, which has no relation to the present American Association of Commons Clubs. This National Federation began to disintegrate during the World War, and six of its chapters were taken over by Lambda Chi Alpha. The Wabash chapter, Alpha Kappa, was one of these, becoming officially organized May 20, 1918.

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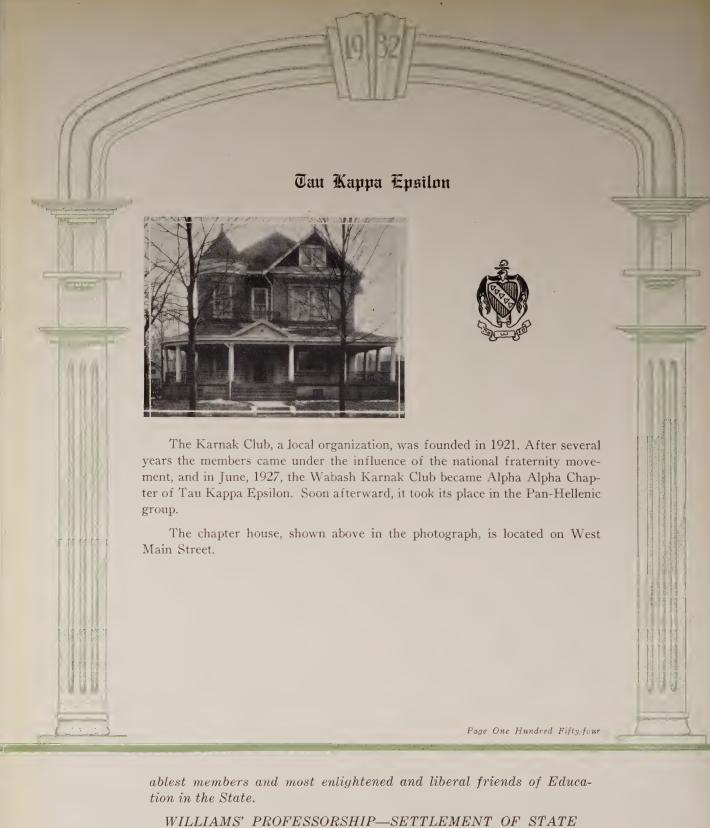
stitution had been of the most satisfactory character. The Faculty and Trustees deeply regretted the necessity which he felt of returning to his former profession. The Professorship of the Latin Language was thus left vacant, till filled by the election of Prof. Samuel S. Thomson, in 1845. A draft for the agency was made upon this College by the Society for Collegiate Education and Prof. Hovey was absent on its behalf during the summer of 1845.



- I. S. F. Hosier, M. A. Smith, H. W. Smith, R. O. Nelson, D. M. Lines, G. W. Stierwalt, J. S. Andrews.
- II. C. E. Hutchins, D. H. Kutz, J. A. Gilliland, I. C. VanDyke, V. J. Caplinger, N. W. Kniesley, L. M. Ault, L. H. Breading.
- III. L. W. Holkrook, E. F. Gehle, W. E. Sherwood, F. B. Coffman, M. L. Keenan, K. L. Canine, C. T. Beaver.

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At the meeting of the Legislature of Indiana in December, 1845, the President of the College presented a memorial of the Trustees, requesting that honorable body to receive Indiana State bonds in liquidation of the debt due the State from the College. Several weeks were spent. A bill was introduced into the House, to reduce the interest on the Bond of the College to five per cent., and to allow payment in State Bonds, at the end of five years. This bill was lost by a vote of 39 to 54. Much sympathy was felt for the College and its character and claims were favorably and ably presented in both houses, by some of the

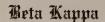


In January, 1846, Mr. Israel Williams of Terre Haute, who had been for some time a Trustee and liberal patron of the Institution, presented to the Trustees the sum of five thousand dollars towards the endowment of a professorship. This was very gratefully



Early in the session of the Legislature of 1846-7, President White, by request of the Trustees, presented another memorial for the adjustment of the debt of the College to the State, originally \$8,000, now amounting to \$10,620.

From the first agitation of this subject, many members of the Legislature, as well as many other citizens of high political standing, had been in favor of the reception of the State bonds in payment of the debt. The main objection to this measure was that the loan was







Alpha Beta of Beta Kappa is the youngest of Wabash fraternities, dating its years from December 12, 1928. Its predecessor was a local, Phi Sigma Alpha. This organization was founded in 1913 but almost died out when the entire chapter, except for one man, enlisted in the World War. It was revived, however, and has contributed a consistently fine string of athletes to Wabash.

The charter members of Beta Kappa were Vance D. McCallister, M. A. Smith, H. R. Bjork, J. L. Guilliams, J. M. White, K. W. Canfield, A. C. Latimer, D. C. Williams, and R. A. Weingartner; E. R. Fisher, R. J. Donahue, R. A. Rager, C. A. Goodman, and C. E. Goodman; and K. K. Harbison, R. C. Oren, and L. R. Galleher.

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from the "Sinking Fund," which had been created for liquidating the debt contracted by the State, at the time the State Bank was established; and a provision was made in the law, that should there be a surplus over and above the adjustment of the debt for the State Bank, it should be appropriated to the promotion of Common School Education, in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct.

To obviate this objection, and secure both the Sinking Fund and the cause of Common Schools, it was proposed by the friends of the College, that the bonds thus offered should, by act of the Legislature,

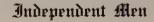


- III. Milam, Arndt, Begle, Venners, Cornell.

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be deposited in the Sinking Fund office, as evidence of a subsisting debt of the State to that fund; and in addition, the College offered, as a bonus and gratuity to the Common Schools of the State, the tuition for five years, of one student from each county in the State, (more than 90) to become a teacher.

With these features, the bill, after an able and full discussion in the Senate, passed by a very large majority, and doubtless would so have passed the House, but for some disturbing causes, not necessary now to detail. Suffice it to say, it became a law, in accordance with





- I. R. J. Coon, G. B. Robison, W. G. Hunt, M. A. Harris, D. A. Visscher, R. F. Everson, N. M. Elmore, R. I. Hoaglin, I. H. Russell, J. L. Murdock, J. C. Kraning, D. W. Hiester, W. D. Hughart, J. M. Leyshon.
- II. J. R. O'Dell, H. T. Press, D. A. Boggs, S. F. Husted, M. L. Garner, J. B. Elmore, E. G. Carscallen, R. S. Hinshaw, M. C. Caldwell, W. Robbins, G. D. Grimes, C. H. Martin, M. M. Milam, J. A. Stepka, W. H. Wieboldt.
 III. L. R. McKinney, J. H. Brown, O. A. Harvey, J. P. Stafford, D. H. Wingert, D. S. Dodson, B. Cooper, F. C. Fruits, S. L. Boots, H. K. Long, G. A. Lee, A. D. Elmore, L. W. Smith.
- IV. J. A. Galey, J. F. Dodson, C. D. Mangus, R. C. Whelchel, R. I. Stafford, A. L. Smith, B. W. Beaber, I., S. Suter, R. F. Jarvis, R. G. Hall, G. E. McIntire, G. T. Parker.
- V. F. H. Cheek, C. L. Harbison, R. A. Canine, J. H. Sumner, J. R. Rehberg, G. H. Bayliss, W. J. Hassan, R. B. Barden, F. O. Thorne, C. L. Hazelrigg, R. D. Jordan, W. S. Heath.

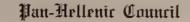
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which, on the 11th day of February, 1847, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund received of the President of the College, as agent for the Board,

Indiana State bonds to the amount of \$8,000 Cash to balance..... 220 \$10,620

and relinquished the bond and mortgage of the College.

Thus the debt to the State was settled, and another constructed, in





I. William E. Sherwood, Lambda Chi Alpha; Ralph A. Weingartner, Beta Kappa; Melvin C. Browning, Phi Gamma Delta; Hadden R. Anderson, Kappa Sigma; Harold M. Coons, Beta Theta Pi.
 II. C. T. Hux, Phi Delta Theta; G. E. Haase, Delta Tau Delta; D. F. Dean, Tau Kappa Epsilon; Roy A. Rogers, Sigma Chi.

One representative from each of the Greek-letter fraternities on the campus is elected to the Pan-Hellenic Council.

The organization has jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to inter-fra ternity life. It regulates the requirements for initiation, offers a scholarship cup each semester to the chapter having the highest record, and sponsors a two-night dance in the spring of each year.

During the past year the officers were C. T. Hux, president; Hadden R. Anderson, vice-president; and William E. Sherwood, secretary-treasurer.

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the form of tuition of one scholar from each county in the State, for five years—a debt which the College is now from month to month, very cheerfully paying off, as rapidly as demanded.

The debt to the State being settled, the Trustees adressed themselves to the work of securing the balance due on the fifteen thousand dollar subscription, to liquidate the remaining debts of the Institution. Could this balance have been realized immediately, this desirable end would have been accomplished. But owing to the tardy manner in which subscriptions have been paid, together with the fact that the



income of the Institution scarcely meets its current expenses, there still remained some embarrassment upon the finances of the College. If every pledge of the College had been redeemed, it would have been able to say we owe nothing to the world, except the future and perpetual devotion of our energies to her highest good.

The agency for collections was committed to Rev. Messrs. James A. Carnahan and Samuel N. Steele. Joined with it was a plan to raise five hundred endowment scholarships. This work was prosecuted with vigor by the agents above named, until the Trustees deemed it ex-



WALTER H. LINN and LAWRENCE E. DEVORE, Founders of Tau Kappa Alpha.

Honorary Clubs

Phi Beta Kappa

The original Greek-letter society was Phi Beta Kappa, founded on December 5, 1776, at the College of William and Mary in Virginia. In the early years of its life there it wrought out all the essential characteristics of such societies. It had its badge, its seal, its constitution, a token of salutation, and an elaborate form of initiation. During the first four years fifty men were brought into its circle. It held meetings for social purposes, sponsored literary exercises, and regularly celebrated the anniversaries of its organization. This first period was brought to a close by the invasion of the British army, compelling the college to suspend its activities, but the original records of the society are carefully preserved at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg.

The five founders of Phi Beta Kappa prepared a form of charter with a view toward expansion, hoping that some time their society would be extended throughout the United States. On December 4, 1779, the first charter was voted effective for Harvard College, and five days later a chapter was established at Yale. Within a short time Dartmouth College also had a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. No others were added until after the War of 1812.

By 1825 the society had definitely begun to assume an honorary character, but it was not until fifty years later that it adopted the policy of electing students on the basis of their scholarship alone. Soon afterward, in 1883, Phi Beta Kappa chapters throughout the country bound themselves together in a national organization, The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. It was from the national council of this federation that, in 1899, a chapter at Wabash College received its charter as the Beta of Indiana, forty-second of one hundred and fourteen active chapters.

The Wabash chapter elects annually not more than one-sixth of the members of the class to be graduated. In addition, two juniors of high standing may be chosen. Guy A. Lee and J. Howard Brown of the class of 1932 were so elected. In relation to the Phi Beta Kappa election *The Wabash* occupies the same unfortunate position as it does to baseball and other spring events, for the new members were chosen after the comprehensive examinations, too late for publication. The officers are Robert W. Bruce, president; Albert Diserens, vice-president; and James Harvey Osborne, secretary-treasurer.

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pedient to suspend the offer of scholarships upon the terms first stipulated, and the sale closed with about one hundred and seventy sold.

In the autumn of 1848, President White was invited to attend the annual meeting of the Society for the promotion of Theological and Collegiate Education at the West. He presented before the Society at New Haven, an able plea for Colleges at the West. This address, though the occasion of some very unfavorable and unjust animadversion, by an anonymous letter-writer at the time, has, through the press, been widely spread before the public, both at the East and

Tau Kappa Alpha



I. Stanley A. Tweedle, Ernest I., Boyd, C. J. Hux, C. T. Hux, II. Richard W. Adney, J. Franklin Dodson, John M. Kitchen, John M. Plummer.

Tau Kappa Alpha, honorary speech fraternity, was founded in 1908 by eleven men, in the offices of the Secretary of State in Indianapolis. Two of these founders were Walter H. Linn and Lawrence E. Devore, who were then undergraduates in Wabash College. They now practice law in Crawfordsville. Since its beginning, twenty-four years ago, this society has become a national organization, with more than forty chapters located in all parts of the United States.

The official publication is The Speaker of Tau Kappa Alpha, edited by J. Morris Edwards, Wabash '23, one of the charter members of the local chapter of Pi Delta Epsilon.

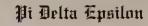
Members of Tau Kappa Alpha have represented the college in at least two debates or in one oratorical contest. New members initiated this year are Stuart G. Tipton, Ford Larrabee, J. Jeffery Auer, Lorentz H. Adolfson, John W. Davis, and I. C. Van Dyke. The officers are John M. Plummer, president; Ernest L. Boyd, vice-president; and Dr. W. Norwood Brigance, secretary-treasurer.

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the West, and has been justly admired for its correct views, and truthful pictures of western wants and western resources.

BEECHER PROFESSORSHIP

During this visit at the East, Dr. White was introduced to the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, by its pastor, Rev. Henry W. Beecher, who had from necessity, left his important field of labor at the West, and taken charge of this new church in Brooklyn. Mr. Beecher had for several years been a Trustee of Wabash College, and now strong-





I. Harney, Plummer, Kirtley, Sallak, Caperton, Koenecke. II. Rush, Baron, Boyd, Adams, Lovgren.

In order to further their interest in the ethics, technique, and mechanics of journalism, two members of the Press Club, J. E. Little and N. S. James, petitioned in 1923 for a chapter of Pi Delta Epsilon, honorary journalism fraternity. On April 28, 1923, the grand council of the fraternity granted a charter to these petitioners. Since that time the Wabash chapter has initiated eighty-five men.

Charter members of the organization were J. E. Little, N. S. James, T. R. Englehart, A. E. Goldberger, M. A. Pipin, M. V. Y. Fulton, R. P. Cushwa, J. M. Edwards, R. E. Ragan, R. F. Landenberger, W. A. Littell, C. M. Johnston, A. O. Deluse, and H. B. Metcalf.

The Wabash chapter considers itself the group primarily responsible for the success of campus publications. Last year, as a result of its efforts, the Wabash College Publications Board was established.

Officers of the chapter this year are J. Marion Kirtley, president; Ernest L. Boyd, vice-president; and Kenneth C. Lovgren, secretary-treasurer.

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ly commended it to the patronage of his people, who, after hearing Dr. White's statement of the utility and necessities of the Institution, generously pledged ten thousand dollars to found the "Beecher Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy".

NEW BUILDINGS—NORMAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

The early efforts at building were directed mainly to furnishing the best accommodations for study and recitation, only temporary arrangements were made for public rooms and library. But in the

Blue Key



I. Nusbaum, Adney, Kirtley, Caperton. II. Hinshaw, Plummer, Engel, Boyd.

In 1924 Blue Key was established at Wabash. It was the first chapter in the state and the second in the country, the first having been founded in 1923 at the University of Florida, by Major Bert C. Riley. Since then more than forty-

five chapters have been added.

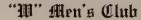
The night before the basketball game with DePauw in Crawfordsville, a mixer was held for the entire college and a motion picture was presented by Mr. Woods A. Caperton, Sr., of Indianapolis, whose son was president of the organization during the first semester.

Members of Blue Key constructed the new basketball score-board under the direction of Professor George W. Horton. Lorentz H. Adolfson, Edwin R. Nelson, Stuart D. Smith, and Elmer C. Peterson were elected to membership on April 7. Dean George V. Kendall and Professors J. I. Osborne and G. W. Horton became honorary members. Maurice K. Nusbaum was president for the second semester and J. Marion Kirtley was secretary-treasurer.

Page One Hundred Sixty-five

gradual and constant growth of the Institution, it was felt that the latter were greatly needed. The library of more than four thousand volumes was crowded into a small room originally designed as a Students' room. Several of the recitation rooms were equally limited, as, also, the Chemical room. The Chapel and Philosophical room were designed only as temporary provisions, and were both occupied as Society halls.

Under these circumstances it was necessary to put forth efforts to enlarge our accommodations. The Trustees, therefore, sent out





- I. Wrona, Varner, Rehberg, Meese, Caile, Kelley.
- II. Browning, Shepherd, Swails, Engel, Gehle, Hinshaw, Weingartner, Smith, Ryan.
- III. Tweedle, Plummer, Goodman, Swartout, Nelson, Vinroot, Mueller, Beaman, Harmon.
- IV. Kutz, Radford, Neal, Powers, Wheaton, Milam, Peterson, Riker, Mann, Bash, Mangus.

The "W" Men's Club sponsored all-college dances in the Masonic Temple after each of two football games. The money in the treasury was used to purchase gold awards for graduating lettermen. William Caile was president of the club, David W. Bash was vice-president, and Edgar L. Engel was secretary-treasurer. Professor Carscallen is the faculty supervisor.

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agencies, accomplished chiefly by Rev. Messrs. Sneed, Steele and Prof. Mills, to raise the requisite means.

It was deemed desirable that the Preparatory Department should be more distinct from College proper, and to carry out more effectually the original design of furnishing teachers for common schools, that this department should be enlarged.

In the plans, therefore, for building, it was decided first to erect a building for the accommodation of these departments. This building, fifty feet long by thirty-six feet wide, affords one spacious

Sphinx Club



- I. Swails, Koenecke, Tipton, Engel, Wrona, Weingartner, Shepherd, Rvan.
- II. Plummer, Baron, Ault, Smith, O'Neal, Browning, Squires, Caile.
- 111. Bash, Breading, Sherwood, Sigrist, Goodman, Gehle, Peterson, Nelson.

The Sphinx Club was founded in 1922 with twenty charter members. It has provided a means of uniting in close fellowship upperclassmen in all lines of activity who would not otherwise have been brought together. Sphinx Club members bind themselves by oath to uphold the best interests of the college.

Annually the club awards a cup to the fraternity whose house is best decorated for Homecoming, and this year it established a Hall of Fame in the library with the intention that in future years the picture of each captain of a major sport will be added.

Immediately after spring vacation the following juniors and seniors were elected to membership: James Y. Bales, Ted Carmack, Heman R. Powers, William F. Cassel, Y. B. Hall, C. D. Mangus, F. B. Coffman, John A. Yeager, James R. Elliott, H. R. Memering, G. C. Miller, and N. W. Kniesly. The officers for the year were Robert F. Koenecke, David W. Bash, and Maurice F. Egan.

Fage One Hundred Sixty-seven

room for study, and three recitation rooms, all admirably arranged for ventilation and convenience. The building is delightfully situated in the same ample inclosure with the other buildings, but remote from them. This building was completed in 1854, at an expense of three thousand five hundred dollars. The same year a complete course of Normal and English Studies was prescribed, suited to fit either for teaching or for business. The course contemplates three year's study. This experiment has been highly successful and satisfactory, except





I. D. S. Dodson, Bernard Cooper, Ray S. Hinshaw, R. A. Canine, W. Haffner.
II. J. F. Dodson, D. H. Wingert, J. Howard Brown, L. R. McKinney, and Jack H. Galey.

Omega, honorary society for independent men, was founded October 14, 1927, by fifteen students: K. N. Warbritton, Tom McCormick, Tom Casey, Paul Bennett, J. W. Gibbs, H. O. Mottern, G. Castle, E. W. Mace, E. W. Schoenberger, M. O. Baker, Sam Nagdeman, Fred Prail, Glen Robertson, W. A. Nyland, and G. F. Beatty.

This year Omega held a smoker for all the independent men. Among its ranks are the two junior Phi Beta Kappas of this year's senior class.

The officers are J. Howard Brown, president; Ray S. Hinshaw, vice-president; and Guy A. Lee, secretary-treasurer.

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that far too small a number of pupils has been induced to turn their attention to teaching as a profession.

The same year in which the Normal School building was completed, the foundations of the central portion of the main building were laid, seventy feet by fifty. This part is now nearly completed, and affords four rooms of equal size on the first floor, designed as recitation rooms. On the second floor are three recitation rooms and one room larger to be occupied as a Philosophical Lecture room, with an apparatus room adjoining. The third story is devoted entirely to

THE

WABASH MAGAZINE.

EDITORS:

W. J. ESSICK, JOSEPH MACKEY, W. E. SPILMAN, W. C. PORTER.

VOL. 1. J

JANŪARY, 1857.

NO. 1.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Press is a mighty engine of power. Its eulogy need not be spoken. It is written in living characters upon every page of life, in all the great achievements of mind, in the continued advancement of civilization, and in all that tends to elevate the scale of human existence. When we consider the barriers to the extension of knowledge in the middle ages, we wonder not at their darkness. Blot out every printed page, and deprive us of the influence of the press, and what would be the condition of the present age?

Darkness, more visible than that of Egypt would pervade the land. The most beautiful images of the soul would be transient as a cloud; and noble thoughts the offspring of mind, just struggling into life, would perish unrevealed and unuttered.

Those mighty conceptions which have aroused slumbering intellects to action, and trains of thought, which in their progress have revolutionized and reconstructed society, would have remained undeveloped. Reason would be shorn of its mighty power. Eloquence would fall from inspired lips unreported, and perish in the very hour of its birth. Poetry would find no safe depository for its beautiful imagery, no full response to its melody; while imagination which

"Bodies forth the forms of things unknown,"

would droop upon its wings.

But the press is no less powerful for evil, than for good.

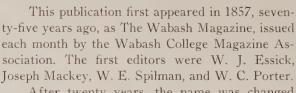
Aublications

The Wabash



I. Lorentz, H. Adolfson, John M. Plummer, Kenneth C. Lovgren, Frank J. Horuff, II. W. C. Stephens, W. C. Hughes, H. L. Breunig, R. W. Frank, Jr., H. G. Gleason, C. E. Pomeroy.

EDITORIAL STAFF



After twenty years, the name was changed to "The Wabash", although the number of issues each year remained the same. The Lyceum and Calliopean literary societies succeeded the magazine association as publishers. Since 1892 this responsibility has been assumed by the senior class. Ten years ago it was decided to discontinue the monthly numbers and to combine them

all into one volume.





JOHN M. PLUMMER,

the two Society halls, each about forty-eight feet by twenty-six, and furnished in handsome style. But, through the failure of some to redeem their pledges to this enterprize, together with the severe pressure of the times, the completion of this building has been somewhat delayed, and the means already secured will not be sufficient, by about two thousand dollars, to leave it finished clear of debt.

The plan which the Faculty and Trustees are anxious to complete contemplates two wings to be attached to this building, each fifty by thirty-four feet, two stories. These will furnish a Chapel, library,

The Wahash



BUSINESS STAFF

I. Leo M. Ludwig, Reily G. Adams, Merrill E. Taron.
II. R. V. Fulton, G. F. Snyder.

Throughout the pages of this publication may be read the engrossing story of Wabash, a story marked with events that evidently seemed common-

place at the time they were written, but that have since assumed serious proportions, for they signified national problems which menaced the security of our college. We read that "nothing of startling importance occurred; no member astonished the world with a brilliant discovery. Abe Lincoln was inaugurated and the majority of the class rejoiced." A little later it was written that "at the call of the President of the U. S. for troops to quell the insurrection in the South, about thirty of the students enlisted in Captain Ike Elston's Zouave Company, which has joined the gallant Eleventh Regiment at Indianapolis—Lew Wallace, Colonel."

Those who first wrote for The Wabash Maga-

Those who first wrote for The Wabash Magazine were often ponderous in style, but just as often they were militant, striking out like a lash against an evil. Their wit was ready. It was written that a senior class numbered nine, that the Muses were Page One Hundred Seventy-one



REILY G. ADAMS
Business Manager

Chemical Hall, Laboratory and Cabinet. The central portion, nearly finished, will have cost twelve thousand dollars. The wings are estimated at four thousand dollars each. But the finances of the Board will not allow them to proceed further, till the liberal replenish the treasury.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

At the close of the Collegiate year, 1854, Prof. Twining tendered to the Board his resignation, which was accepted, with expressions of

nine, and that "three of the number sport mustaches, two could if they wished, three have attempted and partially succeeded, while only one has made an outright failure." This last line might have been written about the Class of 1932, except that there has been more who have tried and have given up. Punning was tolerated in that day, even as it is in this. In some of the earlier issues there was a section called "Sanctum", reserved for the editors, who might say anything they wished in those pages. This was an excellent custom which has, unfortunately, disappeared with the passing years. The table of contents of Number 1 of Volume I is as follows: Introductory American Poetry The Philosophy of Teaching The Statue of Franklin Palestine—A Poem Evils of Conservatism I'll Tell Thee, Mother Dearest-A Poem Hon. T. A. Howard, A Member of the Indiana Bar Retrospective Life—A Poem Editorial Notes. The staff of The Wabash, 1932, is indebted to Mr. Carroll Ragan, Wabash, ex-'Ol, for permission to reprint Old Wabash, Alma Mater, and The Wabash War Song; to previous editors of The Wabash for the use of photographs and engravings; and to Mr. Harry Stringham Wedding, librarian, and his staff, for aid in finding old volumes, manuscripts, and photographs. The editorial staff is composed of John M. Plummer, editor; Lorentz H. Adolfson, Kenneth C. Lovgren, and Kenneth E. Rush, assistants; Woods A. Caperton, art editor; and F. J. Horuff, W. C. Hughes, D. F. Reinert, V. J. Sallak, Joseph Stepka, R. W. Frank, Jr., H. L. Breunig, R. L. Moseley, W. C. Stephens, H. G. Gleason, C. E. Pomeroy, and R. K. Smith. Reily G. Adams is business manager, assisted by Merrill E. Taron, R. H. Rhodehamel, R. V. Fulton, G. F. Snyder, and L. M. Ludwig. Page One Hundred Seventy-two



very sincere regret that his convictions of duty led him to seek another sphere of usefulness. To this Professorship, at the same meeting of the Board at which Prof. Twining's resignation was accepted, Mr. John L. Campbell, a graduate of the College, was unanimously elected. In 1855 Mr. Atlas M. Hadley was also elected Principal of the Preparatory Department. Both these gentlemen brought, with their fresh energy and high enthusiasm, a ripe scholarship for the service of their Alma Mater.

Our Tutors have always been from the Alumni, and with the ad-

The Bachelor, The Press Club, and the Publications Board

Under the new journalistic plan instigated this year by Pi Delta Epsilon, The Bachelor has been most fortunate in having one of its record years during the 1931-32 academic period. Under the selective elimination process carried out by the Publications Board, members of the editorial and business staffs have functioned in full accord this year and have tried to present the readers of The Bachelor with a more nearly exact and interesting college newspaper.

The administration of Ben J. Peck, business manager for both semesters, brought The Bachelor financial success throughout the entire year, and a greater volume of national and local advertising was secured than ever before.

Among the changes adopted the first semester were an increase in the size of the paper from a five-column to a six-column sheet; a larger selection of features, including such columns as Parade, Wabash Week by Week, Grid Bits, and Cage Chatter; the division of pages so as to place general college news, athletics, and exchanges on separate pages; and fewer signed articles. An effort was made to create a more emphatic editorial policy.

During the second semester James S. Harney was editor-in-chief, and in addition to carrying out plans initiated the previous semester, several other important changes were made. Intra-mural athletics were placed more in the limelight, and all-college intramural teams were selected by the editors and the sports staff. The format of the paper remained practically the same with the exception that a greater variety of heads was employed.

The special editions published as memorials to Doctor Mackintosh and to Professor Tapy were especially praiseworthy.

Along with The Bachelor should be mentioned the work of the Press Club and of the Publications Board.

THE PRESS CLUB

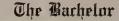
During the first semester, the Press Club, of which Lovgren was president, held several meetings for discussion of the essentials of journalism. An earnest attempt was made to drill freshmen reporters on the ethics and practice of college journalism. Similar work was done in the second semester under the direction of Harney, president during that time. At the close of the first semester several new members, both active and probationary, were admitted into the organization.

Page One Hundred Seventy-three

vancing age of the Institution, may we not hope that as the present Professors pas saway or resign, their places shall be filled by the sons of the College?

In the autumn of 1854, Prof. Mills having been elected superintendent of Public Instruction resigned his Professorship, which he had so long and faithfully filled. At a special meeting in November, 1854, the Board elected to this professorship, having united with it the German, Rev. James D. Butler, of Cincinnati, who entered upon his office in January, 1855, bringing to it the most ample qualifications for his







EDITORIAL STAFF

I. Jack Miller, Thornton, Lovgren, Harney, Wright, Auer. II. Moore, Curts, Woods, Umlile, Price, Kianing, Gammack. III. Stephens, Gleason, Wachs, C. R. Robertson, J. T. Robertson.

THE PUBLICATIONS BOARD



Manager II



K. C. LOVGREN, J. S. HARNEY, Editors

Upon the shoulders of one of the youngest organizations on the campus has devolved one of the most stringent tasks, that of selecting new officials for the various publications. The newly-organized Publications Board, consisting of twelve members, has carried on this work with efficiency.

Members of the board are the editors and business managers of The Bachelor. The Caveman, and The Wabash, the di-

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duties as a teacher, both of the Greek and German Languages, and also the well earned reputation of an able public lecturer, a pulpit orator, and an intelligent and accurate observer in foreign travel.

Prof. Mills having honorably completed his term of office as Superintendent of Public Instruction, will soon enter again upon labors connected with the College.

ROSE AND WHITE PROFESSORSHIPS

In the spring of 1856 the College was favored with the munifi-

The Bachelor



BUSINESS STAFF

I. Sanders, Peck, Curtis, Ludwig. II. Pomeroy, McKinney, Jenkins, Denforth. III. Heffner, Shafer, Null.

rector of the News Bureau, a member of the advisory board of The Bachelor,

a senior member of Pi Delta Epsilon, and three faculty members. This year the role included Kenneth C. Lovgren, James S. Harney, Ben J. Peck, J. Marion Kirtley, James Y. Bales, Paul Baron, John M. Plummer, Reily G. Adams, Robert E. Koenecke, Ernest L. Boyd, Woods A. Caperton, Jr., and Professors Osborne, Ormes, and W. H. Johnson. Kirtley was chairman; Lovgren, secretary.



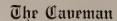
BEN J. PECK, Business Manager

Page One Hundred Seventy-five

cent donation of ten thousand dollars, by Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute, to found the Rose Professorship of Chemistry and Geology.

President White has also tendered the same sum to found a Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature—not as yet, however, available.

Through his agency, also, under direction of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, about





EDITORIAL STAFF

George C. Miller, John G. Ackelmire, James Y. Bales, William C. Hughes.
 J. N. Freeman, A. A. Sigrist, L. H. Adolfson, G. K. Cole.



JAMES Y. BALES,

With the advent of the college humor magazine on campuses throughout the country, it was deemed necessary about ten years ago that Wabash College possess a similar publication. In 1923 three Wabash students interested in journalistic affairs proceeded to found The Caveman. These men were "Taxi" Hackett, Dick Banta and DeWitt "Swede" O'Kieffe.

During the ten years of its existence, this literary youngster has become one of the outstanding publications of its type throughout the country. It is published six times during the year, and issues are appropriately dedicated to some soul-inspiring subject, such as the freshmen, Christmas, or spring. Now and then an ex-

Page One Hundred Seventy-six

seven thousand dollars have recently been added to the permanent funds of the Institution.

Yet from the large absorption of the annual income from tuition in the payment of State and private scholarships, the proceeds of the productive funds are not sufficient to meet the annual expenses.

We confidently look to the friends of thorough classical and English Education to furnish us the means to complete our endowments, as well as the plan of permanent buildings. The sum of fifty thous-

The Caveman



BUSINESS STAFF
I. W. L. Burroughs, W. F. Cassel, P. G. Baron, G. G. Linn, J. T. Hays.
II. R. L. Blackburn, J. W. Davis, R. W. Pelton, T. Z. Ball, Jr., C. R. Robertson.

change number has been published with considerable success.

Under the editorship of James Y. Bales, the publication this year has been as successful as in former years. A new feature this year was the Literary Number, an issue which was devoted entirely to literary attempts of students on this campus and which met with spontaneous approval. Paul Baron, business manager, succeeded in making this magazine a financial success throughout the year.



PAUL G. BARON, Business Manager

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and dollars would do it, and make handsome and much needed additions to our Library, Philosophical and Chemical apparatus.

LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTER

In bringing the history of this Institution to a close, it remains to speak of its literary and religious character, and the results of the enterprise thus far.

It was an early resolution of those most active in founding Wabash College, that its standard of Education should not be lower than

News Bureau



I. H. E. Willis, J. S. Harney, E. L. Boyd, K. E. Rush, J. W. Davis.
II. F. W. Frankenfield, C. E. Pomeroy, J. T. Hays, F. J. Woods, D. M. Klevorn.
III. D. M. Jones, J. W. Fox, R. H. Rhodehamel, W. C. Stephens.



ERNEST L. BOYD, Director

2 L & 210 -1

For the last ten years the News Bureau, founded in 1923 by the Wabash chapter of Pi Delta Epsilon, national journalistic fraternity, has been "telling the world about Wabash." Stories concerning the activities of prominent men on the campus are sent out to newspapers and newsgathering organizations.

In the spring of 1930 a complete reorganization of the publicity bureau was brought about at the suggestion of Frederick R. Henshaw, alumni secretary at the time. The purpose of this change was to bring the bureau into closer relationship with the alumni secretary's office, in order that greater benefits might be derived from the work done by the members of the organization.

Page One Hundred Seventy-eight

that of the best Colleges in the land. To form an Institution after the models thus set before them, the Trustees and patrons knew would require no fitful effort; but a steady, constant, persevering exertion—an exertion never to be abated, or relaxed. Few, however, know how to appreciate the difficulties attendant upon such an enterprise, except those who have engaged in it. It has been well said, "A College is a tree of centuries". The planting, watering, shielding, nourishing such a tree for the first fourth of the first century, is a task of no small magnitude. In a country as new as was the Wabash coun-



GLEE AND MANDOLIN CLUB—1898

Activities

Dehate



I. Van Dyke, Larrabee, Vógle, Professor Phillips, Tweedle, Adney. II. C. J. Hux, Adolfson, Auer, Plummer, Tipton, Davis, C. T. Hux.

The past year has provided one of the most interesting of debate seasons for several years. The subject of recognition of Russia was one that afforded almost limitless material, so that each debate was something of a new venture.

The affirmative emerged with a clean slate in decision contests, defeating Earlham and Indiana State College. The negative lost its only decision debate to DePauw.

Earlham, Indiana State College, Purdue, Manchester, Lake Forest, and DePauw were the teams debated by the affirmative, composed of Auer, Tipton, Tweedle, Davis, Clyde Hux, Clem Hux, and Vogel. Adolfson, Adney, Larrabee, Plummer, and Van Dyke, negative, debated DePauw, Purdue, Indiana Law School, Manchester, Lake Forest, and the Liberal Science Institute of Chicago. Auer, Hux, and Tweedle met DePauw in a radio debate over Station WKBF, the first in which a Wabash team has participated.

The best debate of the season was held in the chapel between two Wabash teams. By audience decision, Adolfson, Larrabee, and Plummer of the negative defeated Auer, Tipton, and Tweedle, affirmative.

Marie Str.

Page One Hundred Eighty

try when this Institution was planted, the amount of money which can be realized for such an object is necessarily very small. A spirit of literary enterprise has to be awakened or created; prejudices arise from ignorance or from sectarian and local interests, must be met and overcome. These are a few of the outward difficulties. Those within are of a character no less serious. Instead of materials shaped and prepared to hand, they must be taken from the stump and the quarry; and the whole work of blocking, scoring, hewing, smoothing, jointing, polishing—everything is to be done.

Speakers' Bureau



I. Beamer, Doctor Brigance, Kitchen. II. Adolfson, Auer, Plummer.

And another thing of no little practical importance was the significant fact, that in all ordinary cases, it is perfectly allowable to make the double gesture with both hands.

The Wabash Magazine 1861.

This year, the fifth of its existence, the Speakers' Bureau presented for the use of service clubs, churches, high schools and other institutions in the Middle West, the following speakers and their subjects, in addition to the debate team, discussing the recognition of Russia.

1. J. Jeffery Auer: The American Legion Plan of War Finance.

- 2. L. H. Brake: How a Scientist Discovered a New World in a Drop of Water.
- 3. Donald F. Dean: Advertising, A Mustard Plaster in Modern Business.
- 4. John M. Kitchen: The Arm of the Law. 5. Robert G. Hall: You Are All Insane!
- 6. Guy A. Lee: Political Leaders in Tintype and Talkie.
- 7. John M. Plummer: America's Medieval Empire.

Page One Hundred Eighty-one

A literary atmosphere is to be created, and that wholly without the aid of Academies, or even good common schools. To make, then, even a fair approximation to the model, in the early efforts, was certainly a Herculean task. But the standard was not too high—the aim was not too noble—it has been kept constantly before us. How well we have reached it, we are willing that those who have pursued our full course of study, and have been graduated with the honors of the Institution, should be our witnesses.

Wahash College Orations 1879-1932

CONTENTS

The Decay of Institutions	Albert Barnes Anderson (1879)
The Unity of Science and Religion	George Lewes Mackintosh (1884)
The Man and The State	. Parke Daniels (1887)
Savonarola	. Edgar H. Evans (1892)
Natural Forces and World Peace	Byron Price (1911)
The Path to Peace	. Norman Littell (1920)
The Iconoclast of the North	Carlton Gauld (1921)
A Maker of Wars	William Stephen Miller (1921)
The New Frontier	Nevin Shular James (1922)
"Blood Will Tell"	Leland Mavity Ross (1925)
Webster and the Constitution	Leland Mavity Ross (1925)
The Eleventh Commandment	Maurice Guy Robinson (1926)
The Influence of the Press on	
World Peace	Myron Gustavus Phillips (1927)
Our Gold Plated Democracy	Myron Gustavus Phillips (1927)
The Inside of the Cup	Lloyd Dudley (1927)
"The King Can Do No Wrong"	Ray Ehrensperger (1928)
The Constitution	,Robert George Goodwin (1929)
America's Medieval Empire	John Maurice Plummer (1931)
The Silent Partners of War	Hudson Ralph Sours (1931)

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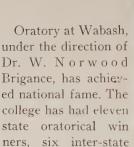
Most of the gentlemen who have been graduated at this college have also received their preparatory education here. This has added vastly to our labor, especially as the preparatory classes have been instructed chiefly by the Professors in College. Yet this feature has had its advantages. A more mature and perfect scholarship has thus been secured in those who have completed the entire course of study. Our preparatory course of study, as well as that of College proper, is full, not suffering in comparison with that of older institutions in the United States. But to hold young men to the full six years' course



has been a matter of much difficulty. The somewhat late hour in life at which many have commenced their studies; the wide fields of activity and lucrative enterprise open before them, together with the railroad and telegraphic tendencies of the age, have all combined to influence young men to pursue a shorter and more speedy route to the arena of public life. Besides, the very limited preparatory, and consequently abbreviated Collegiate course, of some kindred institutions in the West, has had its influence both to diminish the number of students, and to enhance the tendency to a partial course. But in the









DR. W. NORWOOD BRIGANCE

winners, and three national winners since that time. In addition there have been three winners of second place in the national contests and one third place winner.

The three winners of the National Oratorical contest under Dr. Brigance's tutelage were Leland M. Ross, 1925; Maurice G. Robinson, 1926; and Ray Ehrensperger, 1928. Richard Miller won the National Peace contest in 1922. Norman Littell and Nevin S. James won the National Oratorical contest in 1920 and 1922, respectively. In 1927 Myron G. Phillips won second honors in the National Oratorical contest. This same place was achieved in 1929 by Robert G. Goodwin, and by John M. Plummer in 1931.

Dr. Brigance is author of "The Spoken Word", a textbook in speech composition now in use in more than one hundred colleges and universities, and "Classified Speech Models", which has achieved equal popularity. "Jeremiah Sullivan Black; the Biography of a Defender of the Constitution and the Ten Commandments" is to be published this year. In addition to these books, he has contributed to several magazines.

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midst of all these counteracting causes, it has been a matter of gratulation to the Trustees and patrons of Wabash College, to see her constantly rising, and to witness new demonstrations of the value of her thorough training, in the literary success and public usefulness of her graduates.

The religious history of the Institution is fraught with much interest. Originating as it did, with those who are most actively engaged in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom in this new country, it would not have answered their expectations, had not its religious char-

Oratory



JOHN M. KITCHEN

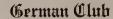
Two contests afforded opportunity for oratorical competition this year at Wabash. That one sponsored annually by Edgar H. Evans was won by John M. Kitchen, and the Peace Contest in the spring was won by Lorentz Adolfson.

John Kitchen, as winner of the Evans Contest, represented Wabash at the state contest where he won second place. He gave his speech also at the Kiwanis Club of Indianapolis. His oration, *The Arm of the Law*, dealing with the problem of the third degree in contemporary police administration, excited much comment. Kitchen's vivid indictment of these brutal methods swept through a series of stirring examples taken from careful research in the various phases of the problem. As a result of requests, copies of the oration were sent to the Bloomington High Schools, Doane College in Nebraska, and to Professor Chafee of the Harvard Law School.

Lorentz Adolfson won the Peace Contest with a speech entitled "Medals and Gold." As *The Wabash* goes to press this speech is being perfected for the state peace contest in May, when Adolfson will represent Wabash.

Page One Hundred Eighty-five

acter been of a high order. Many of the young men who first sought its advantages were professedly pious, and did much to give the right tone to public sentiment in the Institution, in the outset; and their influence is still felt for good, and doubtless will be, far in the future. The Bible is made the standard of morality and discipline. Familiar explanatory and practical lectures are given upon it, by the President or one of the Professors, every Sabbath morning, and a more formal lecture is preached to the students by the President, in the afternoon of the Sabbath. In private intercourse with the students, as well as





- 1. Lamb. Professor Domroese, Adolfson, Gingerich, Vinroot.
- II. Carscallen, Baldwin, Schwartz, Stephens, Davis, Suter.
- III. Warren, Whetzel, Van Cleave, Gehle, Sherwood.

The German Club was founded in May, 1926 by Professor Domroese at the request of several students. In October, 1926 the Robert A. King Prize in German was announced to be given annually to the graduate showing the best work in the language. During the six years of its existence the club has enjoyed many and varied programs. Members of the faculty have spoken before it, and two outside professors, Professor G. O. Arth of DePauw and Professor M. D. Baumgartner of Butler, have talked on special subjects. One of the most interesting features introduced last year was the beginning of a correspondence between members of the club and students in Germany. The high spot of this year was the Goethe Centennial program, March 29, 1932. Despite the academic interest stimulated by the activities of the German Club probably the pleasantest memories are clustered about the annual meeting at which Professor and Mrs. Domroese entertain at their home. The officers were L. H. Adolfson, president, F. O. Lamb, vice-president, L. S. Suter, treasurer, Professor Domroese, secretary.

Page One Hundred Eighty-six

in these public instructions, efforts are made to impress the high obligations of religion upon the youthful mind, and early to awaken a conviction of the necessity of a radical change in the moral affections, in order to secure the Divine approbation.

Dig Less

These means have not been without their desired effect upon the religious interests of the students. Quite a number, it is believed, were brought to a proper knowledge of their spiritual relations and interests, and to yield to the great sanctions of religion, by a personal con-

French Club



- I. Tweedle, Noble, Bomberger, Professor Leavenworth, Cooper, Jewell.
- II. Kitchen, Creigh, Ramey, Horuff, Kane, Ackelmire.
- III. Willis, Stafford, E. Meese, Hird, D. Meese.

Le Cercle Francais has had an interesting and active year. Under the leadership of Professor and Mrs. Leavenworth it has held meetings with almost fortnightly regularity. These meetings have all had some attraction varying from novelties to serious talks, either by students or by outsiders. The first of the year saw six comic plays presented in the French dialect. Early in the year a bridge party was held at which the players used French terms for the bidding and in the talk at the tables. This was one of the most interesting novelties of the year.

Vice-president Coulter gave the club and the French department of the school a French flag, pictures, and books which he had collected on his last trip to France. He also entertained the club with one of his inimitable talks. The meeting at the home of Professor and Mrs. Leavenworth was the outstanding gathering of the year. The president was A. C. Bomberger.

Page One Hundred Eighty-seven

secration of themselves to the service of God in Christ, during the first few years in the history of the College.

In the year 1838, there was a very deep and special interest in religion. The Spirit of God, for many weeks, evidently pervaded the Institution. The number of students in attendance, in the Winter of 1838, was upwards of ninety, of whom thirty were professedly pious when they entered the Institution; of the others about thirty became hopefully the subjects of renewing grace, most of whom have since given evidence of sincere and devoted attachment to the cause

International Relations Club



I. Adolfson, Professor Tomlinson, Tipton, Kitchen. II. C. T. Hux, Calloway, Plummer, C. J. Hux.

The International Relations Club was organized at Wabash this year. It was made a part of the course in international relations with Professor Tomlinson as its advisor and director and S. G. Tipton as president. The Carnegie Foundation for International Peace provided a small library of books on subjects dealing with problems of peace. This foundation also sent to the club a visiting professor from the American University at Beruit, Syria, who spoke on Syria. In addition it provides each member with a fortnightly review of world events.

The club was organized in an attempt to create interest in current problems of the world. The benefits of such an organization are valuable to all students of history.

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of Christ. For its extent, power, and distinctly marked cases of special interest, this rivival of religion will long be remembered.

Several of the subjects of this work of grace have, for some years, been successfully preaching the gospel. Seasons of religious interest were also witnessed in 1840 and 1841, in which a number of the Students were hopefully converted. In 1843 there was a revival of uncommon power. Several young men of correct general deportment and high intellectual promise, but who had hitherto stood aloof from spiritual religion, were brought to bow to the sceptre of Christ's righte-

Alpha Pi



I. Lamb, Livengood, Reynolds, Otto.
II. R. L. Canine, Haffner, Baldwin, Swails.

III. Gehle, Horton, Carmack.

Founded in the fall of 1927, Alpha Pi has continued to function for the last four years as an all-inclusive science club, centering its attention on all of the sciences studied at the college. It was organized at the instigation of Ralph Howard, an assistant in physics at the time, who desired to create a society which would be equally concerned with all sciences, as opposed to those groups which concentrate upon one science alone.

Under the leadership of Howard Brown, president of the organization this year, Alpha Pi has continued to carry on its work in keeping with the scheme of the new curriculum.

The club includes as its members those men who are especially interested in sciences and who have chosen one of them as their field for concentration. Pre-medical students compose the greater number of the group.

Page One Hundred Eighty-nine

ousness, and to cast their influence into the scale of piety. Others of a more reckless character, and whose religious advantages had been extremely limited, were made to experience the terrors of the law, and the sweet consolations of the Gospel.

From the first dedication of this Institution in the midst of the primeval forest to the present time, it is believed, its spiritual interests have been constantly and faithfully urged before the throne of grace.

Since 1838 the annual concert of prayer for Colleges has been

Scarlet Masque



I. Curts, Gammack, Coffel, Kirtley, Lovgren, Harney, Bardach, Davis.

II. Nusbaum, Ankrum, Pelton, Moore, Willis, Stephens, Schwartz, Powers, Elliott, White, Todd,

Hosier. III. Radford, Gleason, Wachs, Umble, Crisler, Creigh, Baldwin, Horton, Blackburn, Mayor, Peterson.



J. MARION KIRTLEY, President

This year an attempt has been made by the Scarlet Masque to develop a greater student interest in the organization. Official tryouts under the direction of Dean Kendall and Professors Osborne and Hutsinpillar early in the fall resulted in the admission of more than twenty new members.

The first play of the year, "Adam's Apple", a three-act farce by Test Dalton, was presented on December 16 at the Little Theatre of the Masonic Temple. From it a scene is presented on the following page.

On April 5 a second play, "The Nut Farm", a three-act comedy by John C. Brownell, was given at the Little Theatre with a cast com-

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uniformly observed in College, and almost invariably with special evidences of immediate answers to prayer, and in connection with a large number of these concerts, powerful revivals of religion have occurred.

In 1851 the President observed that "No class has ever graduated here without having enjoyed from one to four revivals of religion, and four-fifths of all its Alumni have gone forth from their Alma Mater the enrolled servants of the living God."

In 1854, '55 and '56 there were many tokens of the Divine in-

Scarlet Masque



H. R. Memering, R. I. Hoaglin, E. E. Peterson, Miss Marjorie Cox, R. O. Olsen, Miss Margaret Hays, Miss Mildred Roach, G. V. Underwood, and W. C. Hughes.

SCENE FROM "ADAM'S APPLE"

posed of James R. Elliott, Ward Ankrum, Kenneth C. Lovgren, Victor Schwartz, Richard Pelton, and the Misses Mildred Brown, Marjorie Cox, Frances Layer, and Dorothea Dean.

Although both plays were enthusiastically received by the audience, student support was lacking, and it became necessary to present "The Nut Farm" in other cities in order to meet expenses.

Officers of the Scarlet Masque this year were J. Marion Kirtley, president; Kenneth C. Lovgren, business manager; Roy A. Rogers, vice-president; and George Coffel, stage manager.

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KENNETH C. LOVGREN
Business Manager

fluence, and a goodly number in each of those years gave evidence of their conversion to God, and publicly professed their attachment to His cause.

But aside from these special and more obvious visitations, there have been very marked isolated cases of conversion of great interest. One youth came from the counter of a tippling shop, he soon bought a Bible, yielded to its instructions, and for many years has been a herald of the cross.

Another, who from a Roman Catholic family had swung off to in-



Orchestra





HENRY C. MONTGOMERY

First Violins: Adolphson, Weikel, Bruce, Curts,

Mehr, Jones, Snoddy

Second Violins: Unger, Domroese. Clarinets: Boyd, Otto, Merchant, Willis.

Saxophone: Kraning.

French Horns: Horuff, Lamb.

Trumpets: Galey, Neal, J. W., Montgomery.

Trombones: Frank, Bayless.

Euphonium: Jewell. Bass: Livengood.

Drums and Bells: Duncan.

Piano: Doran.

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fidelity, after witnessing the triumphs of religion in President Baldwin's death, embraced his sustaining faith and became a follower of Christ.

And another, who, from his rovings from a far distant home, came to College for only a temporary residence, when walking to and fro in one of the halls alone, and much agitated, he was asked if ke was sick, he said "No, but I find I have a soul to be saved or lost". Soon after, joyful in hope, he was teaching an ignorant Catholic fam-





Trumpets: Galey, (Director), J. W. Neal, Moseley, Nelson, Leyshon, Haffner, Reinert, Schaeffer, Balsley.

Clarinets: Boyd, Otto, Whelchel, Sumner Buck, Canine, Merchant, Hudson, Hosier, Parker, Willis.

Saxophones: Duncan, Bates, Caswell, Warren, Venners, Kraning, Segrist, Bradshaw.

Alto: Lamb.

Trombones: Frank, Unger, Hiester, Bayless.

Baritones: Jewell, Montgomery.

Basses: Livengood, Hird.

Drums: Horuff, Taylor, Loop, Hassan.

Cymbals: Stephens. Drum Major: Fobes.

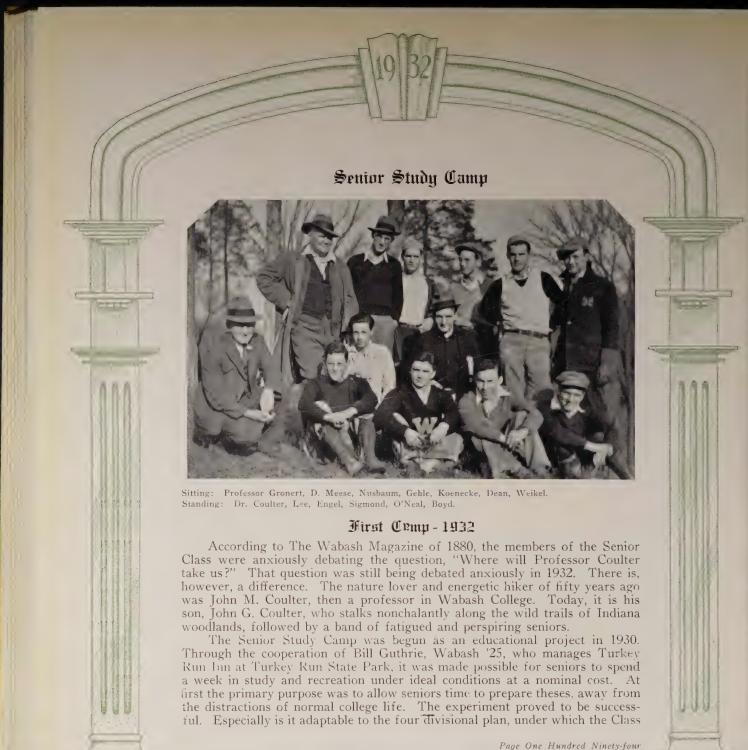
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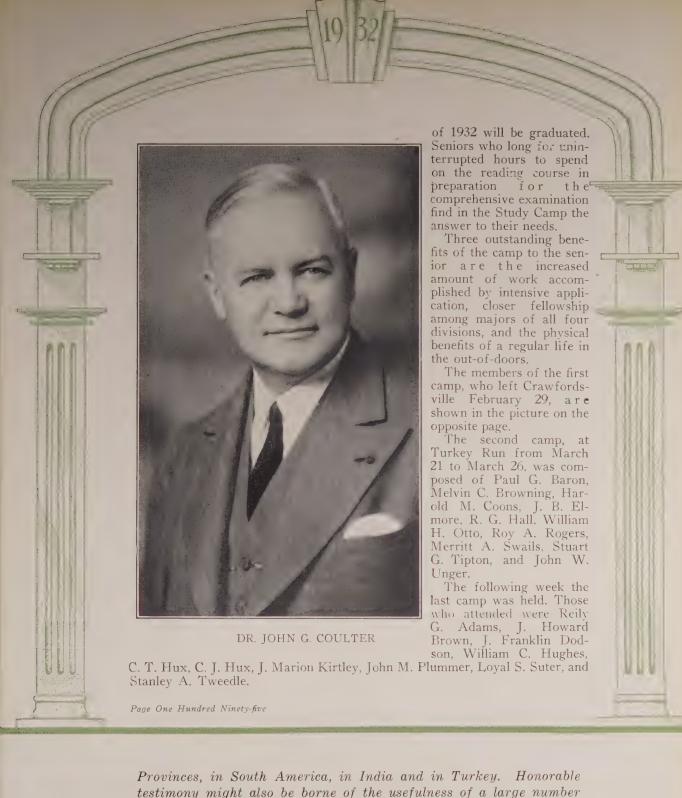
JACK H. GALEY

ily to read the word of God. But personal considerations forbid detail.

In speaking of the results of an enterprise of this kind, we have estimated only what is obvious, while the wide-spread and constantly accumulating, unobserved influences may be the most important. Eighteen classes have been graduated, embracing an amount of well-trained and sanctified intellect, which has done much, and will do more, to bless the church and the world. Of the one hundred and eleven graduates, eighty were hopefully pious, thirty-three



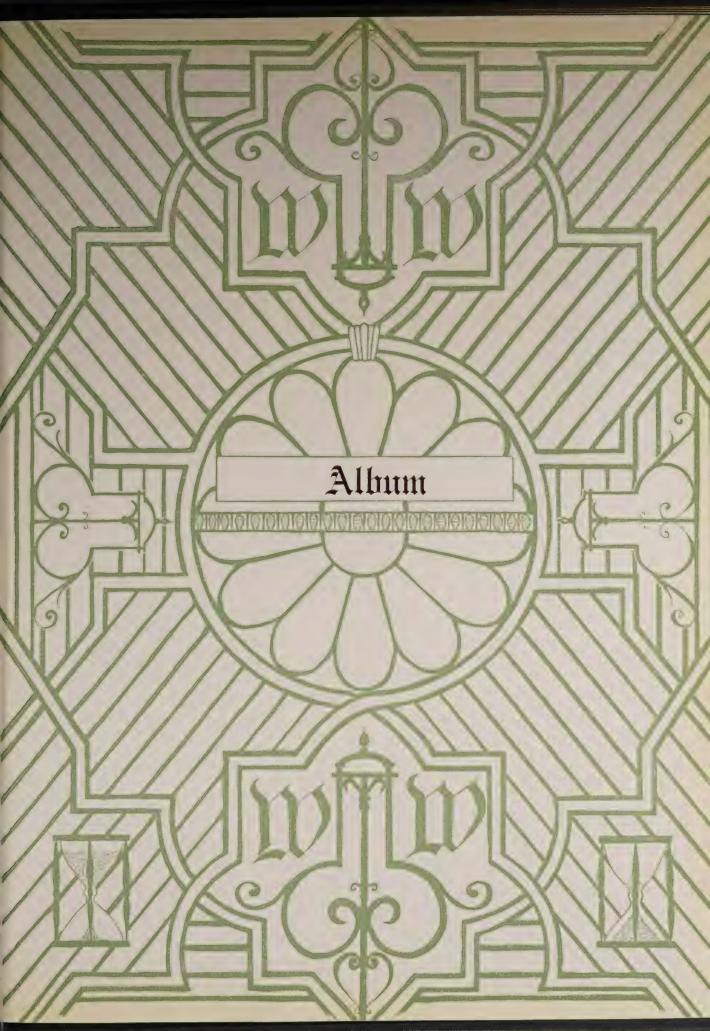
of whom were converted while connected with College. Forty-two are ministers of the Gospel. More than one hundred have been teachers in common and select schools or Academies, and four are Professors in Colleges of our own State. Many of the graduates have occupied and now occupy important stations of influence in the learned professions, and in the several departments of civil and commercial enterprise; in this State, in other States of the Union, in the British



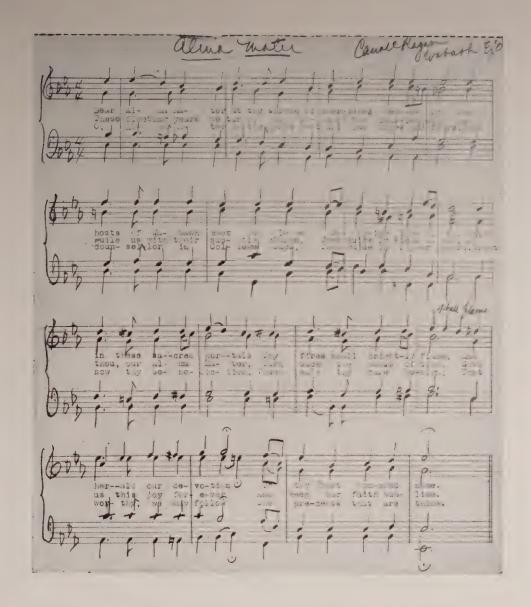
Provinces, in South America, in India and in Turkey. Honorable testimony might also be borne of the usefulness of a large number of those, who, through limited means, late commencement of study, or the flattering allurements of business, have taken but a partial course.

One of these is a missionary in Micronesia; several are in California; several have figured in our halls of legislation and our temples of justice.







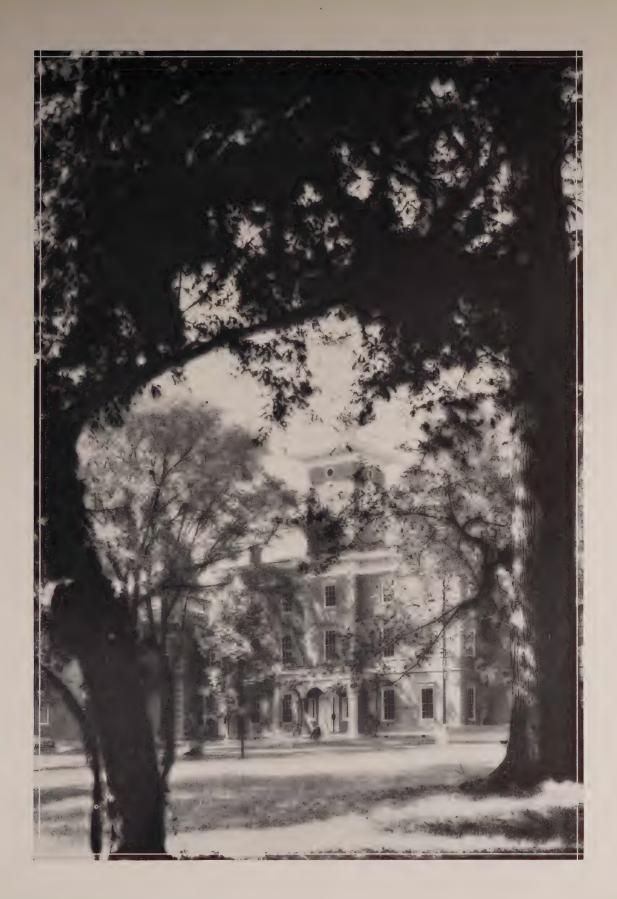


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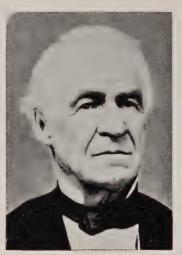
The Wabash Faculty in 1895 FROM THE QUIATENON, 1895

Sitting: J. H. Osborne, J. L. Campbell, M. B. Thomas, H. Z. McLain, President G. S. Burroughs, Donaldson Bodine. Standing: H. M. Kingery, H. L. Starr, A. B. Milford, C. A. Tuttle, R. A. King, D. D. Hains, James H. Foster, W. O. Emery, Duane Studley, H. S. Wedding.



CALEB MILLS, Father of Indiana Education and First Professor in Wabash College.

1 2 4 55



PROFESSOR EDMOND O. HOVEY, One of the Founders of the College and for Many Years Its
Treasurer.



An Early Football Team



The Hovey Cottage
From The Wabash, 1931.



JASPER A. CRAGWALL Grand Old Man of Wabash



5 1 t the

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CRAWFORDSVILLE IN 1860



THE LANE RESIDENCE

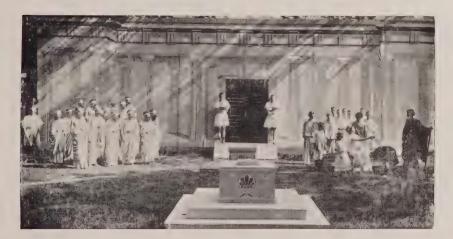


JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL, Wabash '48 Professor of Physics, 1854-1904



ZWINGLI McLAIN Professor of Greek, 1876-1907

"OEDIPUS TYRANNUS" OF SOPHOCLES



Greek Play, presented June 16, 1908 by students of Wabash College.

Page Two Hundred Fire



DR. JOSEPH FARRAND TUTTLE, Third President of Wabash College.
(The cane shown in the picture is preserved in the library museum.)



HILL WA

SEA GOIN' BAND IN INDIANAPOLIS, 1925



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- I. Ralph Wicks, Bill Sproull, Brandy Freeman, Abe Diddel.
 II. Charley Ball, Deac Walters, Perry Stump, Gypper Gipe, Ralph Jones.



HON. JAMES B. GOODRICH, President of the Board of Trustees

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Is a loc

PATRONIZE THE WABASH ADVERTISERS

To those individuals and firms who so willingly and generously contributed the following pages, which have aided in making the Wabash a financial success, we extend our sincere appreciation.

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Wabash College

(Founded 1832)

A College for Men Bachelor of Arts Degree Only Limited Enrollment

THE PURPOSE OF WABASH

The term education is of very extensive import. It relates equally to the moral and physical nature of man, and comprises the development and training of all his powers... But I have chiefly in view, in my remarks on liberal educacation, the improvement of mankind... Education in its application to the mind, comprises the development, right direction and permanent discipline of all its powers. To be thorough it must provide this harmonious and efficient action.

—(From an address by the first president of the college, Dr. Elihu Whittlesey Baldwin, July 13, 1836.)

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THE FELLOW

who says it cannot be done is likely to be interrupted by somebody doing it. Possibly the first fellow could not see to do it.

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C. O. Haffner, O.D.

Optometrist

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

(From THE WABASH, JULY, 1873)

M. C. KLEIN says he is the best engraver in the city. Rather presumptious on the part of Mat. but guess he wouldn't story about a little thing. Oh! ye sinners who have fallen desperately in love, pop the question, go to Klein's and buy a nice ring, and have Mat. engrave in it——the ten commandents.

HANNA & CRAIG are "not having trouble with their wives." That's not their business. They are in the livery business. Try them once.

P. R. SIMPSON keeps the Fruit House. Boys, you can get apples from him when no one else has them.

It will soon be time to shear hogs. A. F. RAMSEY never shears his fat hog. He'll sell you good groceries "cheap for cash".

CADWALAEER & HUGHES have promised the Senior Class a ride in their new carriages. Won't that be fine boys?

JAKE TROUTMAN is not so good looking as some men, but he has better principles. No middlings are ground over in his mill and sold to the hungry people as first class flour.

MIT GALEY sings well and does his dental work as well. They say Beal can pull a tooth better than anyone in town. The GALEY BROS, are gentlemen.

GOLTRA & BABCOCK please the students with their new styles of Hats, Collars, Ties, etc. Charley can get you up the nicest shirt you ever wore.

CHARLEY CRAWFORD ought to get married. But he says he would have to neglect his customers if he did that. Charley sells lots of goods, but that's no excuse for his not marrying. If he don't watch sharp that large, good looking clerk, John Hutton, will beat him. Oh! but John can wait on a customer nicely.

That red-headed Dickey is like a singed cat, better than he looks. You never see him when there is not a smile on that rosy face. It is useless to urge students to call on him. If there is a student that don't know DICKEY & BREWER to be the best men to trade with in this city or any other, let him be burned to death with Brokers "fireworks".

SCOTT & SIDNER keep good livery at 22 North Washington St.

TRY TO VISUALIZE THIS BOOK WITHOUT ANY PICTURES

Photography really played an important role

Adequate facilities and years of experience are two reasons why we are proud to have been given the honor of acting as official photographer to Wabash College for many years past.

HIRSHBURG STUDIO

BORES

W. T. BROWN

From The Wabash Magazine, 1872.

The unfortunate individuals to whom this epithet may be applied are as numerous as the moods and minds of men. We mean only to notice a few of the most conspicuous and intolerable. That this misnomer is applied to persons to whom it does not belong by a certain class of inconsiderate and indiscreet individuals who are always too ready to criticise, we do not deny. But there are those who deserve this epithet and the sooner they know it the better for themselves and others. First then, the magnum caput class. They are bores, ridiculous as well as offensive. They are incessantly talking, and to no purpose. To illustrate: two or three young men, perhaps more, are talking on a subject which immediately concerns themselves and no one else; they do not desire to be interrupted, but magnum caput rushes up, indistinctly catches the last word, and breaks forth with, what is that you said? and without waiting for a reply he pours forth a torrent of words, fraught with import (?) and interspersed with the perpendicular pronoun; he thrusts his opinion (for he regards it to be unquestionably the best) upon you without mercy. Magnum caput is very learned! He is posted on all subjects, and is ever anxious to teach you something. If you ask his opinion on a question he will detain you a couple of hours telling you what he has read until you withdraw disgusted and leave him talking to the walls, which are commonly supposed to have ears.

(Continued on page 223)

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BUSINESS AND FRIENDSHIP

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We are proud to feel that the Wabash men are our friends and we wish to express our gratitude for the past support they have given to us. Our service has made the student our customer and out of this has grown our slogan:

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The second class of bores is perhaps the most pusilanimous and offensive of all, viz: those who draw you into the largest crowd possible, and then ask you questions about your business—private business too, which you do not care to speak of in public, nor even in private except it be to a confidential friend. But Mr. Bore sets his pump to work and you are put to your wits end to find sufficiently evasive answers or are compelled to tell all you know.

The third class are the lazy bores who hang around rooms. They are always very welcome (?) especially when you are real busy, and that is all the time with a diligent student. Friend Bore has an admirable knack of dropping in on Saturday evenings, just when you are busy working on debate, with books and papers scattered around. With two or three broad hints that you are on debate next Friday night and not half prepared yet, he can not help knowing you are busy and want to work; but he is bound to have his stay out —and that stay is generally a good old fashioned one

The fourth class of bores are found in the class rooms. They are infallibly wise—wise enough even to instruct their tutors. If they render a sentence wrong, or make a mistake in demonstrating a problem and the Professor attempts to correct them, they are ready to dispute with him. "Professor, I rendered that sentence this way; I don't see why it isn't right; I can parse every word of it. I can't see why my translation isn't as good as yours."............

Fifth. Of all the bores that ever did bore, the ministerial is the greatest. Some divines seem to think their labor for a week consists in writing two es-

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says on theology, and on Sabbath putting on their broadcloth, going into the pulpit and reading them. A greater mistake than this can not be conceived of Awkwardness is excusable to some extent, for every man can not be graceful; but a lack of earnestness and energy in the ministry, neither God, angels, nor men will excuse.

O, minister of Christ, pause and think of the magnitude of your work! Immortal souls depend upon your manner; knowing this, can you continue in your indifferent and lifeless way? if so, we reject you as a BORE. Yes, worse than a bore; you have put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in. For instead of rousing your audience and telling them that they are rapidly approaching an eternity where each must take his own place in heaven or hell, you allow them to approach that awful shore with drooping eyes and listless ears.

SHALL I JOIN A SECRET FRATERNITY

C. A. Perkins

From The Wabash Magazine, 1872.

Perhaps there is not a young man who comes to college and who has ever been "spiked", but has often asked himself and his friends this question.

The theme we wish to present in this article is this: Should it be considered a question of doubt whether any one should join one of the college fraternities? We answer, it should.

1. They are condemned by many good Christian students, and also by Christian ministers, and Professors and Presidents of colleges. They are even entirely prohibited in some colleges.

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2. They have the reputation, everywhere, of cultivating jealousies, and even enmity and dishonesty; and this reputation is often well deserved.

These form strenuous reasons why it should be considered a question of doubt with every young man when he comes to college, whether he ought to join a Greek society or not. The fact is just this: if it will make him envious, prejudiced, and partial; if it will concentrate all his sympathies upon those of his society, and isolate him from others; then he ought not to join one of the fraternities, for he would be endangering his character, and stifling the nobler feelings of his heart.

In some colleges these fraternities have been an injury. They have almost ruined the literary societies in one or two of our Western colleges, so we are informed by former students of those institutions. And this was done simply by each party cliquing together in favor of its own members, when any officers were to be elected, or honors to be bestowed.

But we may be thankful that it has not yet come to that pass at Wabash.

Cliquing, or partyism, is the fruitful source of most all the political corruption in this country, and students are not proof against its corrupting influences. To the extent that cliquing is practiced, dishonesty will prevail. In deed, it is dishonesty itself.

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No candid person will deny that it is wrong to vote for a person, simply because he is a member of the same fraternity, without regard for the worthiness or talents of his opponent.

These things are charged against us Greeks, and, although we are sorry to do it, we must confess that they are, to some extent, just charges. The different fraternities charge them upon one another, and outsiders charge them upon all.

It is evident, judging from the character of some of the members in each of them, that there is not a fraternity in Wabash College, whose principles conflict with any Christian duty, or favor those things which are charged against us. But how shall we prove the purity of these principles? How shall we rid ourselves of the embarrassments occasioned by the charges, not only of cliquing, but also of partiality and petty prejudices? And how may we render the fraternities worthy the embrace of any young man?

We answer, by cultivating friendship and honesty towards every one, and in questions of general interest, in our relations as students, respecting the welfare and merits of all.

If we do not this, we violate the command of Christ, who said, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

We emphatically say that genuine Christianity and cliquing are incompatible.

In regard to the question heading this article; let every one, after studying it in all its bearings, answer it for himself.

A SENIOR EXCURSION

From The Wabash Magazine, 1871.

For the last few weeks, the Seniors could scarcely talk of anything but their "Shades of Death" excursion. It was a grand affair. Fourteen of the soon to be graduates, having been excused by the Faculty, procured a couple of teams from a livery stable, packed into buggies, baggage, provisions, guns, fishing apparatus, and the tent so kindly loaned us by that perfect gentleman, and friend to Wabash boys, Gen. Lew Wallace, and then deposited our own animated selves in the remaining space, and at "five o'clock in the morning" were on our way. Our Crawfordsville friends, had they seen us, could

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scarcely have recognized the demure Seniors of their acquaintance, in the singing, shouting, yelling, laughing boys, who for two days, forgot books and college duties. "All went merry as a marriage bell," until two miles beyond Waveland—when sudden as the flash of a falling meteor, the rear wheel of the second buggy struck a root, and seven discomfited Seniors experienced the resistless force of gravitation. Luckily, no one was hurt. Two braves volunteered to take the broken wheel back to W.; the wounded wagon was deserted, the baggage, and the invalids were tenderly deposited in the front wagon, the baggage train "marched boldly on before," and ye valiant Seniors footed it to "the Shades." Arrived there, the tent was immediately pitched, and as quickly christened "Camp Wallace," in honor of our kind patron. The afternoon, and the forenoon of the next day, was devoted to fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, quoit-pitching, target-shooting, domino-playing, story-telling, eating, exploring, naturalizing, and zoologizing. The noble Rock River was thoroughly surveyed, the beautiful scenery was beheld, and admired the "Devil's Backbones," both large and small, were explored, and inscribed with our names; and at noon, we bade adieu to our pleasant camping ground, and started homeward.

At Waveland the Senior Nine, played a game of baseball with the Rockets of Waveland. At the close of the fifth inning, the game resulted in the score, Rockets, 13; Seniors, 32. Compelled by the necessities of traveling, to refuse a pressing invitation to remain to supper,—our broken wagon having been repaired, we turned our horses' heads towards Crawfordsville, and at 10 P. M. arrived safely at old Wabash, and thus ended our class excursion.

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